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VOL. XXVIII.—No. 334. MELBOURNE: OCTOBER 20th, 1913. [SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM POST FREE

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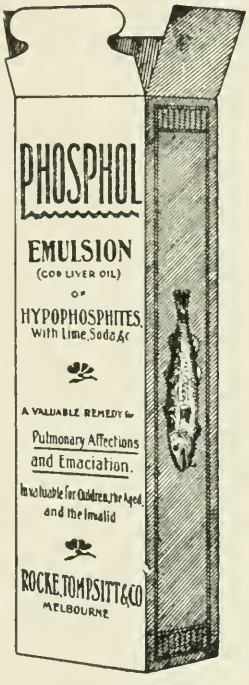

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 334. OCTOBER 20TH, 1913. Vol. XXVIII.

British News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London,

12th September, 1913.

A QUIET MONTH.

After the strenuous times of late it is refreshing to be able to chronicle a somewhat uneventful month—at least on the surface. The "tumult and the shouting" over the National Insurance scheme have ceased, and a lull has taken place. Is it a presage of the coming storm? Getting behind official circles, I learn there is a good deal of discontent amongst the rank and file over the Insurance Act. "Officially" all is calm, and great efforts are being made by the pharmaceutical press to make it appear that "everything in the garden is lovely." It is well-known that Bloomsbury is experiencing considerable difficulty in keeping a restraining hand on the discontented members of the craft, and only the fact that the pharmaceutical leaders inspire confidence prevents a *debacle*. I hope I am not pessimistic, but I feel sure of my ground that the pharmaceutical benefits from National Insurance are largely of the nature of "blessings to come." You are well off in Australia without this incubus, and you have the benefit of our experience. My advice is to work in with the doctors and oppose the scheme. Perhaps this is rank heresy, but we are all heretics now. To be orthodox seems to be synonymous with Toryism in the modern mind, which thinks that all change is progress. British pharmacists have had enough change (I do not

mean in the monetary sense) to last them a decade at least.

PHARMACISTS AND THE PRESS.

It is somewhat flattering to the craft to find the public papers devoting so much attention to pharmaceutical matters. Both the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* have published articles commending the profession of pharmacy to young men, and numerous popular articles have appeared painting the attractiveness of the calling as an opening for ladies. The *Daily Telegraph* switched the subject on to nurses—their merits and demerits. This opened up a voluminous correspondence. One writer selected the opportunity for formulating the libellous charge that collusion between nurses and pharmacists to overcharge patients' drug accounts is a frequent occurrence. We are glad to see that the baseless insinuation of jobbery was indignantly repudiated by a correspondent the following day. Too many persons are willing to make statements about classes of men, which, if made about individuals, would expose them to severe penalties.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain still intends to abide by its resolution not to conduct a Preliminary Examination of its own. It approves of certain certificates of proficiency in Latin, English, a modern foreign language, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid. Formerly a candidate could take these subjects in two sections, but this condition was relaxed at the August meeting of the Council, and a candidate may now submit three certificates not necessarily of one examining body. Incidentally, this brings me to the subject of Latin. Keen controversy is going on as to whether Latin is really essential for the entrance examination, and the arguments in favour of abolishing it and requiring candidates to pass in pharmaceutical Latin only when presenting themselves for the qualifying examination seem very strong. But old methods die hard, and it is not easy to induce the old school to see that this is one of those reforms which at least has a lot of reason to support it.

MEDICATED WINES.

Medicated meats and wines are again in the melting pot. Dr. W. H. Whitehouse, medical officer of health, is the pot-boiler for the teetotal party this time. In his annual report he says:—"Many women slide unconsciously into inebriety, and the much-advertised meat and medicated wines smooth for them the slippery path. 'Facilis descensus inebrietatis' ought to be engraved on the label of every bottle. In the belief that they are useful tonics or harmless strength givers, these meat wines are ignorantly consumed, bottle after bottle. Some even regard them as teetotal drinks, and those who, from conscientious motives, cannot be persuaded to touch a glass of claret, with its low percentage of alcohol, swallow without a qualm glasses of meat and medicated wines containing as much alcohol as there is in port, and sometimes more. Of the samples of well-known brands of meat wine analytical reports on which were published only two contained less than 19 per cent. of alcohol, and three held over 20. That the consumption of a drink charged with so high a percentage of alcohol should prove harmful and dangerous is only what one could expect. Women who shrink in horror from ordinary wine fly to these wines for that seductive sense of comfort which follows a dose of alcohol, and are 'tricked' into taking alcohol by the popular advertisements concerning the wines. Their use rested upon a thin stratum of distorted physiology, which has the usual seductiveness of a half truth. It is satisfactoy to learn that some retail chemists, realising the harm these highly alcoholised preparations might spread, refuse to stock them. In some towns leading chemists will not supply them. This sacrifice of commercial profit for the good of the community is worthy of recognition. But the ubiquitous grocer steps in where the conscientious chemist refuses to tread, and those in whom the liking for alcohol has been roused by these wines have no difficulty in keeping it by recourse to the grocer's counter. The hospitality which dispenses afternoon tea has banished the wine bottle from the drawing-room, but the use of these speciously puffed preparations, more alcoholic than the once preferred wine, is likely to undo much of the good which has resulted from the displacement of the decanter by the teapot. Medical men are cognisant of the dangers of these preparations, and it is hoped that education and enlightenment will extend to the public at large."

The Australasian
Journal of Pharmacy

Published on the 20th of each Month

BY THE

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The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

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NOTICES.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER MEETINGS.

Oct. 21.—General Meeting Metropolitan Association, 8.30 p.m.

Oct. 22.—Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance, 10.30 a.m.

Nov. 5.—Pharmaceutical Society Education Committee, 10.45 a.m. Council Meeting, 11 a.m.

Nov. 11.—Sections — Metropolitan Association (as arranged).

Nov. 12.—Pharmacy Board, 11 a.m.

Nov. 18.—First Annual Meeting P.D.L., 8.30 p.m.

Nov. 19.—Directors' Meeting, P.D.L.

Editorial.

National Insurance.

A critical time in connection with the National Insurance scheme has arrived. Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Federal Statistician, has distributed to the various pharmaceutical organisations throughout Australia, his series of questions dealing with the supply of medicines. On the replies received he will base his report. The matter is very intricate and involved, and it behoves pharmacists in every State to support their leaders in every possible manner. Careful consideration should be given to any requests made for information and as far as possible individual pharmacists should study the details of the British National Insurance Act, and apply it to local conditions, giving the various committees established in the different States the benefit of their advice and experience. Pharmacists will shortly be circularised on the subject and they are urged to supply the particulars asked for by the committee, in order that a reliable and complete set of answers may be submitted to the Statistician's inquiries.

The Month.

The Sale of Poisons.

Evidence seems to be accumulating that not sufficient care is given to the sale of poisons. In a recent case at Ballarat a local pharmacist sold a poisonous liniment without properly labelling it. He acted in ignorance in the belief that because it was purchased for a doctor's household it was exempt from the provisions of the Poisons Act. In another case a recently-qualified pharmacist sold lysol to a child eight years of age. This was a lapse of discretion only,

as the legal requirements were complied with. A moment's reflection, however, should have warned the pharmacist that his action was an unwise one. Probably the mother (who subsequently drank the poison and died) might have obtained it in some other way than by sending her child for it. But that is not the aspect of the matter which is most serious. The Coroner at the inquest said that he could not understand how any chemist could place poison in the hands of a child eight years old. His rebuke seems to have been merited, notwithstanding that the child was well known to the chemist, and had often been sent for medicines before. A pharmacist has certain obligations outside the law. Because of these the sale of poisons is placed in his hands. Unless these obligations are fully realised poisons might as well be sold by anybody. It is gratifying to know that in the main great care and discretion are shown by chemists in selling poison, and many lives have been saved because of this. But cases such as those mentioned do a lot of harm, and in the interests of all concerned it is to be hoped that they are few and far between.

Poisons Amendment Bill, Victoria.

The Victorian Government has decided to introduce a Bill to amend the Poisons Act. The Bill recommended by the Pharmacy Board, which the Cabinet has adopted, is as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Poisons Act 1913.

2. Section 3 of the Poisons Act 1890 is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following section shall be substituted.

3. The several articles mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto shall be deemed poisons within the meaning of this Act; and on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria the Governor-in-Council may by proclamation in the "Government Gazette" from time to time amend the said Schedule by adding thereto or removing therefrom any article, or by transferring any article from one part of such Schedule to the other part thereof, and the Schedule so amended shall have the same force and effect as if such amendment had been enacted in the Act.

As will be seen, the measure is a machinery Bill only. The Board has already power to proclaim an article a legal poison, but cannot place it in Part I. or Part II. of the second schedule. No interests are prejudicially affected, and it is hoped that the Bill will pass without amendment in the form drafted by His Honour, Mr. Justice Cussen.

Death of Mr. Sydney Mears.

Australian pharmacy has suffered a very severe loss during the month by the death of Mr. Sydney Mears, the popular New South Wales pharmacist, whose activity and enthusiasm in the cause of pharmaceutical defence have made his name familiar throughout the States. To say that the loss is a severe one to the P.D.L. is to understate the case. Mr. Mears' untiring energy, amidst often discouraging circumstances, his perseverance and determination in arousing pharmacists to an appreciation of the necessity of unified effort for defensive purposes, marked him out as one of the most promising figures in New South Wales pharmaceutical affairs. His qualities of leadership, combined with his genial, warmhearted and sociable disposition, not only ensured for him great personal popularity, but endeared him to everyone he came into close relationship with. To end his days in the prime of youth, with a bright future before him, is one of those disasters which sometimes overtake an individual and sometimes a cause. To the very last all his thoughts were for the success of P.D.L. and Amalgamated. He had contemplated selling his business and devoting all his time to pharmaceutical and insurance matters, and his friends had looked forward to a successful career of pharmaceutical organisation, in which P.A.T.A., P.D.L. and Amalgamated would all profit by. Fate has decreed otherwise. Mr. Mears has laid a good foundation, and his friends and colleagues have now the opportunity of raising a superstructure which may rightly be regarded as a fitting and appropriate monument to a man who gave his service willingly and ungrudgingly to the cause of his fellow pharmacists.

Food and Drug Standards.

In the Commonwealth House of Representatives on October 1st, Mr. L. E. Groom, Minister for Home Affairs, in response to the request of Mr. Tudor, M.P., laid on the table of the House copies of the report of the Federal and Interstate Conference on Uniform Standards for Foods and Drugs, and intimated that he intended sending a copy to every member of the House.

The Medical Curriculum.

Sir Edward Schafer, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, recently delivered an address on "the Medical Curriculum." This is published in full in the August issue of the Speculum (Melbourne), and contains the following reference to the teaching of Materia Medica and Pharmacology:—"Materia Medica ought not to be part of the curriculum. If a man intends to be a chemist, as well as a doctor, he should hold the Pharmaceutical Diploma. A knowledge of the raw materials of pharmacy is of no value to the student. As a rule, it is crammed up for the examination and speedily forgotten. But a scientific acquaintance with the action of drugs under both normal and abnormal conditions is quite another story, and Pharmacology must in future have its due position in the medical curriculum, and may very conveniently follow physiology, of which it is in a sense an extension. As with all other practical subjects, the teaching in Pharmacology should be largely of a practical nature."

The Duty on Corks.

At the meeting of pharmacists held in Melbourne on September 30th, a resolution was unanimously adopted, protesting against the proposed increase in the duty on corks. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the next morning resolved to make representations in the proper quarter, requesting that there should be no increase in the present duties. Other State societies are taking similar action. Vial corks are now dutiable at 1s. lb., and this applies practically to all sizes. This duty is equivalent to from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent.—surely a high enough rate. The Melbourne cork cutters ask for 2s. lb. equal, on the average, on chemists' corks (not 4d. per gross, as stated), but nearer 8d., a rate equal to from 60 per cent. to 120 per cent. It is stated that chemists' corks require special skill, trained labour, and good "wood," but the manufacturers abroad have exactly the same factors to calculate in their costs in a proportionate ratio. The present duty on this line is not only ample, but liberal, and, if any alteration is made, it should be on the downward grade. For the sake of a few local cork cutters, thousands of other traders are to be heavily taxed. Cork-cutting in Australia is an artificial industry, and it would mean 30 years at least before the cork tree could be cultivated here successfully for commercial purposes. For these and other reasons it is hoped that the representations made to the Interstate Commission will have the effect of staving off the proposed increase.

Registration of Nurses.

The Victorian Trained Nurses' Association is desirous that all nurses should be registered, and a deputation, introduced by Dr. A. Anderson, waited on the Minister for Health (Mr. Hagelthorn) on September 30th, asking that a bill for registration be introduced into Parliament. Dr. J. W. Springthorpe pointed out that they only desired efficiency. The two bills—the Midwifery and the Trained Nurses Bills—should be amalgamated, for the proper registration of nurses, so that only those properly trained could work in the profession. The deputation wished to lay the case before him, and would be willing to come again, when he (the Minister) had been able to give it full consideration. He hoped that a bill would be passed, for which the whole State would be thankful. Mr. Hagelthorn, in reply, said that the proposal deserved every consideration. There was no objection to registration, but it must not be forgotten that there were poor people who could not pay large amounts, and also there were unregistered women, who were able to do good work in attending patients. It might not be possible to pass a comprehensive bill in this Parliament, but every consideration would be given to the matter.

National Insurance.

Federal Inquiries re National Insurance.

MEDICAL BENEFITS.

The following is the list of questions forwarded by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) to the various Australian pharmaceutical organisations. Pharmacists in the various States are now carefully considering the answers to be submitted. This will involve a large amount of earnest investigation, as the replies should be as accurate and complete as possible if the inquiry is to be of any value. Mr. Knibbs asks that the matter should be regarded as one of urgency, and consequently not much time will be available to draw up the desired information:—

1. (a) Are you acquainted with the details of the British scheme of social insurance under the National Insurance Act 1911?

(b) If so, please make any comment that you consider may be serviceable in an attempt to adapt such a scheme to Australian conditions, particularly as regards the relations between insured persons and chemists.

2. If acquainted with the German system of social insurance, please comment thereon in the manner suggested in query 1.

3. Do you think it desirable that the supply of medicines should be included as one of the items in a scheme of social insurance for Australia? Please give reasons for your opinion.

4. (a) In connection with the inclusion of such a benefit, please give with reasons your opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of the payment to each chemist being made on the basis of so much per annum per insured member on his list.

(b) What other method (if any) might conveniently be adopted?

(c) What limitation (if any) as to income of insured person do you consider should be imposed in respect to such a benefit?

5. In the case of a benefit providing the supply of medicines, do you consider it desirable that an inclusive payment should be made to cover the wife and children of a member, or that the member only should be entitled to such benefit at a lower capitation fee than that chargeable for the family benefit? Please give reason for your reply.

6. (a) In the case of a benefit providing the supply of medicines for each member, but not for his wife and children, what would you consider a reasonable payment per member per annum to be made to the chemist?

(b) If wife and children to age of 16 were included, what annual payment would you consider reasonable?

(c) What variation (if any) do you consider should be made in such payments to allow for density or sparsity of population?

(d) Do you consider that the age constitution of the members should be taken into account in considering the capitation fee—*i.e.*, does the supply of medicine required increase or decrease appreciably with the member's age?

7. (a) In some cases in which medical benefits are provided by Friendly Societies, an inclusive amount per member per annum is paid to the medical practitioner, who undertakes to provide medicine as well as medical attendance, making his own financial arrangements with chemists. Please give your opinion on such a scheme, as compared with that of separate arrangement by the Society with the chemist and the doctor.

(b) What method would you consider preferable in the case of a national scheme of Social Insurance?

Meeting of Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee.

The representatives appointed at the general meeting of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited held on September 30th to consider the questions issued by the Federal Statistician relative to the Government scheme of Social Insurance (Medical Benefits) met at the College of Pharmacy on October 15th.

Present:—Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Leete, Owen, Towl, and Butchers. Apology from Mr. Kernot.

After a preliminary discussion, it was decided that the general organising work should be undertaken by the P.D.L., of which body the Committee would act in a capacity representative of the various pharmaceutical organisations in Victoria, and would make general recommendations on the subject which would subsequently be considered by the individual societies and boards, and that after each State had formulated its opinions a Federal Conference should be held to determine matters of general principle.

The chairman explained that the desire of the committee was to assist Mr. Knibbs in every way possible, and that every effort should be made to make the answers to the questions as reliable and complete as possible.

After a general discussion on the matter, it was resolved that the questions forwarded by Mr. Knibbs be printed, and sent to every pharmacist in business, together with a further list of questions on which the committee desired to obtain information.

It was resolved that pharmacists be asked to carefully study the various articles in the special insurance number of the "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," to be issued on October 20th, before forwarding their answers.

The committee considered the questions to be submitted, and it was decided to revise these and finally adopt them at the next meeting, and in the meantime the secretary was instructed to communicate with the other States and the various branches of the P.D.L., outlining what had been done.

The meeting then adjourned to October 22nd.

Friendly Societies Hostile.

Bro. Carl F. S. Glasgow, President of the New South Wales Friendly Societies' Association, presided over the inaugural sitting of the first interstate conference of the Friendly Societies' Associations of Australasia at the Manchester Unity Hall, Sydney, on September 30.

In extending a hearty welcome to the delegates, the President expressed the view that

the first conference of interstate delegates would have a great effect upon friendly societies throughout Australia. New South Wales, he proceeded, was faced with a big problem in its relationship with the B.M.A. Those who had not met it were looking with anxious eyes on the result in this State. If the association was able to force their demands upon them in New South Wales, it would not be long before they attempted similar tactics in the other States.

Legislation, continued Bro. Glasgow, was also foreshadowed in the Federal Parliament which would have a very direct bearing upon the operations of friendly societies. His personal opinion was that there was no direct call from the people for such a scheme of national insurance, and it was up to them to demonstrate to the Government and the public that the societies were supplying the only need in this country. It was far better to have thrift that was voluntary rather than compulsory.

Bro. Kirkham quoted figures to show that more than half of Australia's population were connected, directly or indirectly, with a benefit system. Then there were the efforts of trades union insurance, old age and invalid pensions, and the proportion of the population ineligible for any relief whatever was comparatively small. He emphatically expressed the opinion that there was no justification for the Federal scheme. The effect of a national scheme would be to gradually weaken all the voluntary effort and individual and collective effort for independence and self-help; while the malingerer would have a greater opportunity under a State scheme to come on the funds than under the present friendly society conditions. One of the great things needed in any national insurance scheme to make it a success would be the co-operation of the entire community, and in his opinion the co-operation of the people of the Commonwealth was at present not likely to support any such proposals. Any such scheme should have, as regarded health, the object of the prevention of disease, and the State was within its proper sphere in using all methods desirable for such objects.

Bro. Liston voiced his opposition to the scheme of national insurance. He entered upon a lengthy criticism of the British scheme, and stated that 50,000 persons were employed in the administration of the Act. The carrying out of such a scheme in Australia would be fatal to the voluntary spirit animating the friendly societies, and that could only be regarded as a calamity of the most serious kind.

Bro. Glasgow said that national insurance might be necessary in England, but it was not so in Australia.

Bro. Woodman said that until they had a copy of an Australian Bill before them they could do nothing but express their disapproval of the British Act.

After further discussion, it was resolved:—

"That in view of the better conditions of life and the more equal distribution of wealth in the Commonwealth of Australia, as compared with other countries, and the fact that nearly one-half of the population is directly or indirectly connected with the friendly societies of Australia, this conference is of opinion (1) that national insurance legislation with respect to the objects for which friendly societies exist is unnecessary; (2) that before proposals for any such legislation are introduced, a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the subject of national insurance."

Action by Queensland B.M.A.

At the September meeting of the Queensland branch of the B.M.A. a letter was received from the Federal Council of the Association recommending each State branch to form a committee to study the working of the British Insurance Act. Dr. Halford then read a paper on the Act, and gave an epitome of its operation in the Old Country. Dr. Gibson advocated the appointment of three medical gentlemen as a committee to visit England and draw up a full report on the scheme. Dr. Love said that he was satisfied, from careful inquiries, that much malingering was going on, and that doctors were inundated with petty consultations. The moral tone of the profession was being lowered, and the standard of professional work was suffering. Local conditions were entirely different. He thought that National Insurance would hit the profession in Australia harder than in England. The whole question was, unfortunately, tainted with politics. Dr. Butler questioned whether the profession was ready to meet the Act. The question was whether the Act was to be fought *in toto* or whether a model bill, approved by the profession, was to be drawn up. There must be no *debacle,* and the profession should crystallise its ideas without delay.

Dr. J. A. Cameron thought Dr. Butler unnecessarily pessimistic, and doubted his estimate of the organisation of the profession here as compared to England. Only two-thirds of the profession in England were members of the British Medical Association, and in New South Wales he thought the proportion was very much higher. He thought the profession in Australia could be relied on to stand together when the time came. The profession in England had made a fight, and gained most of their points, and it was not the profession as a whole which had first climbed down, but the Council. National Insurance had to come; it was either lodges, National State medical attendance, or National Insurance, and he thought it would be the last. Dr. Elkington had listened with interest to Dr. Halford's paper. The question touched on so many points that it was difficult to know what to start with. Take Dr. Halford's contention that the English Act took no cognisance of preventive medicine, it was stated with good grounds for belief that a leading hygienic authority was responsible for the framing of a great part of that Act. The general idea in England seemed to be that it was "not a bad Act," especially from the point of view of prevention. Many millions of people hitherto unreached from the point of view of prevention of disease were now being regularly medically attended to, among them some of the most dangerous parts of the popu-

lation from an hygienic point of view; and this definite advance made for prevention of diesase. Dr. Halford had touched on the weak point of much public health work, that part of the work which at great expense was concerned in killing "stinks," in deference to public opinion, lay and medical. The tendency of preventive medicine was to take most account of the spread of disease trom person to person (immediately or secondarily), and not to the breeding of diseases by filth, *per se*. The error the profession was going to make was exactly that made by the profession in England—talk without action. The thing was to—*draft a bill*. Let the committee do this, and brush it up in a month! The President was of the opinion that it was an error to compare National Insurance with Accident Insurance. In a system of National Insurance an expectation of disease from an actuarial point of view as regards age incidence was possible. Dr. Halford, in reply, referred to the spasmodic squandering of money in fighting "scares," and the neglect of the essential principles of prevention, based on scientific knowledge. Preventive medicine took too little account of children. He agreed with Dr. Butler that the profession required to be roused to the importance of National Insurance.

Is the Proposal Constitutional?

In the House of Representatives on October 10th Mr. Higgs asked—

1. When does the Treasurer propose to introduce a scheme of social insurance?
2. Will the social insurance scheme be compulsory, and under what section in the Commonwealth Constitution is power given to make any person contribute to such a scheme?
3. Does the Government propose to pass a law to submit to referendum the amendment of the Constitution providing for power to establish a contributory system of social insurance?

Mr. Glynn, in reply, said that the answers to the honourable member's questions were—

1. The preparation of a scheme involves a great deal of research, inquiry, and consideration, and is being pursued with due expedition. The date cannot at present be stated.

2. Whether the scheme will be compulsory is necessarily one of the matters under consideration. It is not thought desirable for Ministers to express opinions on legal questions or on a question that, while the scheme is not complete, would be hypothetical.

3. Such submission must depend on whether it is deemed to be necessary or not. At the present stage, there is nothing to show that such submission will be imperative.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on October 8th.

Present:—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes, and Sayer.

Letters Outwards.—G. W. Sobee, Mildura, in reference to complaint, that his business had been left in charge of an unqualified assistant.

Chief Secretary, forwarding draft of amended regulation, in reference to the sale of hypnotic and narcotic drugs to dentists.

Letters Inwards.—Dental Board, thanking the Board for its courtesy and consideration, in reference to the request for an amendment of the narcotic drug regulation.

Richard Bremridge, London, expressing appreciation of the Board's kindness in noticing his retirement and thanking the members for their good wishes.

G. W. Sobee, Mildura, forwarding explanation in reference to the complaint made against him, and assuring the Board that it had always been his desire to fully comply with the requirements of the Medical Act, Part III. Resolved that a reply be sent, stating that the explanation forwarded was deemed satisfactory, and that the Board was glad to have Mr. Sobee's assurance that he would assist in every way possible in seeing that the law was properly observed.

Reciprocity with Tasmania.—A letter was received from Mr. J. R. Benneworth, Launceston, asking if there was any likelihood of the early consummation of reciprocity with Tasmania. Informed that the matter was at present under consideration, and that a definite proposal was before the Tasmanian Board.

The Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania wrote, stating that the Board could not see its way to enter into reciprocity, except on the basis of examination certificates. It was resolved that a reply be sent, stating that the Board regretted it was unable at present to reciprocate except on a full register basis. Consideration was given to the subject of reciprocity generally, and the question was discussed as to whether there was any possibility of a uniform agreement between all the States. The Registrar was instructed to consult the Crown Law Authorities on the matter, and furnish a report at the next meeting.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, having passed the Victorian Final Examination, were registered:—John W. B. Pedley, Yarraville; Chas. S. Buckley, Camberwell; Arthur Horton Grundall, Melbourne; Annie Doris Smith, Box Hill. Wm. James Femister applied for registration on his Western Australian certificate. Resolved that the application be granted on production of the formal certificate of competency from the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

Apprentices Indenture Registered.—Carl Albert Broberg, to J. W. C. Black, Collingwood.

Poisons Licence granted to John T. Woolstencroft, Neerim.

Report of Prosecution.—The Registrar reported that Benjamin Arthur Wilson was proceeded against at the Stratford Police Court on September 26th for having sold strychnine without being a registered chemist. The case against defendant was a very glaring one, the sale of the poison having resulted in the loss of a man's life; and the maximum penalty was asked for. The Police Magistrate (Mr. Harris), however, decided that a technical offence only had been committed, and he fined Wilson 10s. The President said that some action should be taken in connection with this matter. Unless the magistrates supported the Board in administering the Act the whole of the Poisons legislation was a farce. Fines of 10s. were only incentives to commit breaches of the law. Before taking action the Under Secretary had been consulted, and he agreed that the offence was a most serious one. To class it as a technical offence was a departure from the entire spirit of the Act, as this was one of the worst cases which had come under his notice. Other members of the Board concurred in these views, and it was resolved, on the motion of Messrs. Bailey and Sayer, that the file be forwarded to the Attorney-General, and that his attention be directed to the inadequacy of the penalty inflicted. The Registrar was instructed to confer with the Crown Law Authorities to ascertain whether any steps could be taken to have the penalty increased.

Examination Regulations.—The examiners for the Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final Examinations forwarded the revised syllabus of the work required by candidates for these examinations, together with the list of Text Books recommended. After careful consideration, it was moved by Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Buckhurst, that the recommendations of the examiners be adopted, and forwarded to the Governor-in-Council for approval. It was reported that the Preliminary Examination standard had been modified by reducing the amount of Cæsar to be learned, and by adding Euclid, Book II., to the subject of geometry. The other examinations remained practically the same, with a slight rearrangement of the work in the various sections. It was resolved that the revised Preliminary Examination syllabus be published in the October issue of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, with an intimation that it would come into effect at the March, 1914, Examination.

Amending Poisons Bill.—The Registrar reported that the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Board to introduce an amending Poisons Bill of one main clause, giving the Board power from time to time to revise Parts I. and II. of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act, 1890.

Police Reports.—The police forwarded reports of cases of poisoning from lysol, phenyle, arsenic, strychnine, oxalic acid, spirits of salts, and camphorated oil. The Chief Commissioner of Police advised that he would, as requested, call the attention of the police throughout the State to the provisions of section 10 of the Poisons Act 1890, in reference to the careless custody of poison.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Bailey) submitted the financial statement, and accounts were passed for payment. The Board then went into committee, and adjourned at 1.20 p.m.

Preliminary Examination Syllabus.

(To come into operation at the March, 1914, Examination.)

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Chapters 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English. The Text-book for March and June, 1914, will be:—A School Treasury of English Literature (Murdoch), Section IV. The portions to be memorized are:—Blow, blow, thou winter wind (Shakespeare); L'Allegro (Milton); Sonnet on his blindness (Milton); Ode to a Nightingale (Keats); Australian Federation (Gay).

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

GEOMETRY.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on October 1st. *Present*:—The President, Mr. A. R. Bailey (in the chair), Messrs. Cossar, Champion, Francis, Kernot, Imes, Leete, Owen, Pickford and Taylor.

Correspondence.—From the chairman of the Felton Bequest Committee, asking for copy of the balance-sheet and report of the Benevolent Fund, with particulars as to administration. A reply was sent, giving a detailed history of the Fund and the method of administering it, and pointing out that the Council was not able to dispense as much relief as was found desirable owing to the paucity of the funds at its disposal. The Secretary reported that the question of making a grant to the fund from the Felton Bequest was at present under the consideration of the Trustees.

James H. Beal, Ohio, U.S.A., editor of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in reply to a request asking for some reliable Hydrastis seeds, wrote, stating that it was extremely difficult to procure the same. He had a small patch of the drug growing in his garden, but unfortunately the seed was carried away by birds while he was on his summer vacation. When the plant has ceased growing for the year he would try the experiment of sending some of the roots enclosed in a tin package. The drug had been ruthlessly gathered in the States, and it was now verging towards extermination, and where formerly large patches were to be found, there were now only occasional plants. It was resolved that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Beal for his interest in the matter.

Sidney Plowman, Hon. Secretary Lectorial Board, stating that the Board had drafted a code of rules for the College, and intended to deal with them more fully at its next meeting.

R. H. Clyne, Warrnambool, congratulating the Council upon the improvement in the Journal.

Chief Health Officer, Darwin, stating that he intended to include a trial order for Septol when next placing an order for disinfectants.

Dr. Paul Ward Farmer, stating that he had much pleasure in becoming a member of the Society.

In reply to a communication from Messrs. Kinder and McClelland, joint secretaries of the Students' Reunion Committee, it was resolved that the use of the large laboratory be granted for the evening of October 7th, for the purpose of holding the annual social.

Election of New Members.—The following new Associate Members were balloted for and elected:—Albert Victor Huntsman, Malvern; John Wm. Birch Pedley, Yarraville; Annie Doris Smith, Box Hill; Ebenezer C. McClelland, Port Melbourne.

Resignation of Mr. Strutt.—A communication was received from Mr. S. S. Strutt, tendering his resignation as a member of the Council, and thanking the members for their many kindnesses extended to him during his association with them. Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Kernot seconded, that the resignation be accepted with very great regret, and that a letter be forwarded to Mr. Strutt, conveying the appreciation of the Council of the valuable services rendered by him during the long time he had been a member of the Council.

Vacancy on the Council.—The President said that there was now a vacancy on the Council, and he had much pleasure in suggesting that Mr. C. J. Gabriel should be appointed to take Mr. Strutt's place. Mr. Gabriel was well known amongst pharmacists; he was very popular, and he was a man of character, and he thought he would be a decided acquisition to the Council. He begged formally to move that Mr. Gabriel be elected. Mr. Champion seconded the motion, which was carried.

National Insurance.—The President read a lengthy letter he had received from the editor of the "Chemist and Druggist," in reference to the work which had been done in Great Britain prior to the passing of the Insurance Act. At the meeting held the previous night an Insurance Committee had been appointed, and he thought they were quite justified in leaving the matter in the hands of this committee to take what action it deemed desirable.

Tutorial Classes.—The Education Committee submitted a report recommending that a tutorial class for the Intermediate Examination should be established, provided that not less than five students entered. The class would commence early in February, and the lectures would be given on two evenings in the week, extending up to the time of the June Examination. The fee recommended was £4 4s. The committee had not been able to fix upon a lecturer, but recommended certain names, which would be considered at its next meeting. The report was received and adopted.

The Cork Duties.—A communication was received from Messrs. A. Lawrence and Co., bringing under notice the proposed increase in the duties on corks. Mr. Kernot moved, Mr. Cossar seconded, "That this Council emphatically protest against any increase in the cork duty as being a direct tax on pharmacists." The motion was carried, and the Secretary was instructed to forward it to the proper quarter.

Revision of the B.P.—A communication was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, forwarding copy of a letter which had been sent to the Chief Secretary for transmission to the Privy Council, supporting the views of Mr. J. C. Umney in his Presidential address at the jubilee meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and urging that pharmacists should participate both in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia, and share in any profits derived from its sale. The President stated that prior to the last revision the General Medical Council had asked for recommendations from Victorian pharmaceutical bodies, and a committee was appointed, and drew up a list of suggestions, some of which were embodied in the new volume. Since then he had received a communication from the secretary of the General Medical Council in reference to eucalyptus oil. He simply mentioned these facts to show that Australian pharmacists had not been altogether ignored by the Medical Council. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Owen, that a request on the lines of the Queensland communica-

tion, should be forwarded to the home authorities through the Chief Secretary.

Scholarship Fund.—Mr. Leete, in pursuance of a notice, brought forward his proposal for the establishment of a Scholarship Fund for research work in pharmacy. He thought that if such a fund were established, it could gradually be built up and would be a very useful medium for assisting students anxious to do research work. His idea was that the fund should be built up by the voluntary contributions of pharmacists. The rules should be as elastic as possible, thus giving the committee wide powers of administration. He begged to move that such a fund be instituted, and that when the notices for subscriptions were sent out an appeal should be made for contributions. Mr. Pickford seconded the motion, which he thought embodied a very excellent idea. The only difficulty was that being a voluntary fund the contributions might fluctuate. Mr. Champion said that the members had a good many calls on them, and he did not think that it was advisable to bring this matter forward just at present. Other members supported this view, and Mr. Leete withdrew his motion on the understanding that the question would be placed on the notice paper for discussion at the next annual meeting.

The New College Building.—The architect forwarded a progress certificate authorising the payment of £600 to the contractor. The hon. treasurer, Mr. Owen, said that, together with the secretary, he had waited upon the bank, and had succeeded in making satisfactory financial arrangements to meet the expenses accruing in connection with the new building. On the motion of Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Kernot, the action of the treasurer and secretary was approved. It was resolved that on the completion of the building arrangements be made for a parliamentary visit to inspect the additions.

Mr. Shillinglaw's Allowance.—The hon. treasurer submitted a schedule of the estimated receipts and expenditure to 31st December next. The president said that members would see that in the present state of the finances it was not possible to continue the allowance on full pay which the Society had been paying to Mr. Shillinglaw during the past six months. Mr. Kernot moved that an allowance of £4 4s. per month be granted to Mr. Shillinglaw for the ensuing six months. The finances might be in a better state by then. Mr. Imes said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion, which was carried.

Appointment of the College Staff for 1914.—Consideration of this matter was postponed until the next meeting.

The hon. treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Revision of the Pharmacopœia.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia,
Melbourne, *7th October, 1913.*

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction, to request that you will be so good as to have forwarded to His Majesty's Privy Council the following resolution, which was carried at the meeting of the Council of the above-named Society held on October 1st:—

"That this Council respectfully urges the Home Authorities to favourably consider the desirability of pharmaceutical interests being directly represented in the revision and compilation of the British Pharmacopœia, and requests that the present system of publication should be broadened by the appointment of a Pharmacopœia Commission, on which medical men, pharmacists and analytical chemists are represented."

In placing this resolution before you, I am directed to point out that as the British Pharmacopœia is an imperial work of reference, some means should be adopted, if practicable, to provide for Dominion representation in its compilation.

I am further to state that almost every other country in the world, except Great Britain, provides for direct pharmaceutical representation on its Pharmacopœia Revision Committee.

This Council is informed that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has preferred a request for pharmaceutical participation in the work of revising and publishing the Pharmacopœia, and I am desired to state that with the action which has been taken by the British Society, this Council is in full accord.

I have, etc.,
C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

The Honourable,
The Chief Secretary, Melbourne.

Local Science Committee.

A meeting of the Local Science Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on September 24th. Present:—Mr. Craig (in the chair), Messrs. Towl, Turner, and Plowman (hon. secretary).

The question of giving periodical prizes for competition by students was again considered, and Mr. Towl suggested that prizes be offered twice a year for solution of a problem in analytical chemistry, and that an annual prize of, say, three guineas be offered for the best paper embodying some original research. It was finally moved by Mr. Towl, and seconded by Mr. Turner, that two prizes be offered during the year 1914, one in the month of May and the other in the month of October, for competition open to any past or present student (of the College or affiliated schools) not actually in business on his own account. Agreed to. It was also agreed that the chairman and the Secretary frame the necessary regulations in readiness for the October meeting of the Committee.

Statutory Meeting Sigma Co.

Open Policy Approved.

The statutory meeting of the Sigma Co. was held at the College of Pharmacy on September 23rd. The chairman of directors (Mr. E. T. Church) presided, and there were also present

Messrs. Leete, Cochran, Pickford, Williams, Wade, Barnard, Goode, Adler, Spiller, O'Halloran, Bartleman, Jones, Buckhurst, Sayle (2), Hislop, Rankin, Cheshire, Sutcliffe, Merfield, Shaw, A. L. Jones, O. Smith, Lee, Gardiner, Paulden, Battarbee, Kamnitzer, Cossar, Champion, Peters, Wheeler, Wasley, Markham, Attwood, Mitchell, Daintree, Vale, Barker, Bailey, Yelland, Garrick, G. Pleasance, Black, Wright, Groening, J. H. Smith, Lock, Woodhouse, Davis, Lawson, F. W. Every (Foster), J. McSwiney (Wodonga), Piper, and Butchers.

Apologies were received from Messrs. Owen, Gibbs, and Turner.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and after the confirmation of the minutes of the last general meeting, some interesting correspondence was submitted in reference to the company's proprietaries.

Adoption of Statutory Report.—The statutory report was submitted by the directors in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act. It showed that the balance taken over with the business by the new company was £33, and that the only payment made was £20 to the solicitor for forming and registering the company.

The report, which was certified by Messrs. White and Leete, was, on the motion of Mr. Cossar, seconded by Mr. Leete, received and adopted.

Remuneration of Directors.—The chairman explained that the articles of association rendered it necessary to fix the directors' remuneration. The present directors, however, had undertaken to carry out the work for the ensuing twelve months without fee or reward. Mr. Buckhurst moved, Mr. Williams seconded, that the remuneration be fixed at five guineas per director per annum. Carried.

Election of Directors.—The chairman said that the articles provided for not less than five, nor more than seven directors. The present directors (six) were offering themselves for re-election, and Mr. A. W. Aumont was also a candidate. The latter gentleman would be welcomed on the directorate. Mr. Merfield moved, Mr. Sayle seconded, that the number of directors be increased to seven. Mr. Lee moved, as an amendment, that the number be five. Mr. Adler seconded the amendment. The amendment was lost, and the motion carried. As the number of nominations did not exceed the number of vacancies, Mr. Church declared Messrs. Aumont, Bartleman, Church, Goode, Leete, Pickford and White duly elected.

The Open Policy.—Mr. W. D. Williams moved, pursuant to notice:—

"That the retail sale of the Sigma Co.'s products be confined exclusively to registered pharmaceutical chemists engaged in retail business."

He explained that his attitude was not aggressive towards the Sigma policy, but was directed towards the best ultimate results being obtained for the shareholders. He was emphatic in his contention that chemists only should handle the lines, as the company was a co-operative one, and not a proprietary concern in the ordinary sense of the term. In his opinion, it would be a fatal policy to seek business in outside channels. Gradually the chemists would build up a connection, and it was far better to look for profits from the increased sales of the lines, rather than from dividends. He instanced several suburbs where competition was very keen, and contended that in those districts chemists would get very little of the business if other traders participated in the sale of the goods. He doubted very much if the directors would be able to prevent the cutting of prices once the goods were handled by other than members. The Nyal proposition showed that chemists were quite capable of building up a good connection amongst themselves, and he argued that by creating a trade in Sigma specialties the public would be brought back to the pharmacist, and increased sales of other goods would be the result. For the directors to encourage the public to go to outsiders was tantamount to driving trade away from pharmacists, who were the proper persons to vend medicines. Unless large sums of money were spent in advertising, the directors must rely on the personal recommendation of the lines to build up a sound business. He had made inquiries amongst the chemists at Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong, and found that they were opposed to selling to other than chemists. He read letters from Mr. Bell, of Inglewood, and Mr. Cottman, of Orbost, in support of his motion. He urged them to seriously consider the situation which would be created if they decided on the open policy, as he felt sure that pharmacists would not put such energy into the sale of the lines if they knew that they could be obtained through outside channels.

Mr. Cossar seconded the motion. He believed that the restriction of the sales to pharmacists was the proper policy. If Sigma lines turned out to be good lines, the chemist would reap the benefit by increased sales. If other traders were allowed to stock them it would be used as an argument against pharmacists. The responsibility was on the directors to show that their policy was the best for all concerned.

Mr. Cochran said that to be logical those opposing the directors' policy should not sell to outside traders. How many pharmacists turned away business of this sort when it was offered to them? Very few. Some of the objectors to the proposal to sell to others than chemists were the greatest offenders in this respect. It was a question of profit. If prices were maintained and chemists made a good profit by selling Sigma lines, then they would sell them, and the more people selling them the better. He gave his experience of window displays. If three business people in a street had a window display of a certain article, it was not the first man who reaped the benefit, it was the third. A customer might pass the first two displays, but when he reached the third shop his attention would be arrested, and that person would be more likely to get the business. He did not think that Sigma sales were going to be built up by country chemists. They must look at the possibilities of the business, and if the best was to be made of the available sources of distribution the sale of the goods must be given to everyone, so long as the protected prices were observed.

Mr. Buckhurst said he viewed the position from the standpoint of what was best for the company. Personally he was a strong believer in the power of pharmacists in building up a business of this sort. When they had tried the plan of confining the business to members for a year, further consideration might be given to the extended scheme. One had only to look how successful the Nyal business had become under the aegis of chemists. It was an object lesson which should not be disregarded. It would lessen his enthusiasm in the sale of the lines if he knew that outside traders were stocking them. The other day he saw a grocer's window full of a cheap cough mixture, which was labelled as "a triumph of modern pharmacy." The proper policy was to induce people to go to a pharmacist for their medicines. He doubted if it was a wise move to place these lines in the hands of others.

Mr. Bartleman said that so long as the prices were maintained, it did not matter who sold the goods. Boots (London) were terrific cutters until they built up a huge business; then they took up the P.A.T.A., and were its greatest supporters. Where prices were equal, people would go to the chemist for preference. He deprecated any resolution which would tie the hands of the directors in placing Sigma lines on the market.

Mr. Wheeler emphatically denied that it was possible to maintain prices. Very large wholesale and manufacturing firms had tried it and found it a failure. He instanced cases in Prahran where outside traders sold almost every line of two well-known pharmaceutical manufacturers, except preparations containing scheduled poisons.

Mr. Wade supported the motion. He failed to see how cutting was going to be stopped once the sales were in the hands of outsiders. Well-known lines which were supposed to be protected were "cut." Against this the prices of the Nyal goods were uniformly maintained. Why? Because their sale was confined to pharmacists. It was inconsistent for a body of chemists to place on the market goods which were to be placed in the hands of unqualified persons.

Mr. Leete, who spoke on behalf of the directors, said that his aim was to do the best for the company and for the shareholders. He wanted the resolution decided on its merits, and not because the directors were opposed to it. Members should realise that there were great prospects before the company if they could build up a big business. Some people seemed to think that a 10 per cent. dividend was the ultimate limit. He intended to show them later that the directors' policy made possible much larger dividends. Mr. Williams' motion, if carried, would prevent the directors using the wholesale houses as distributing agents, because they could not prevent the wholesalers from selling the Sigma goods to others than members of the company. He showed by illustrations on the map of Victoria that to confine the sale to Sigma members would be to shut out the line from very large areas. Town after town was without a chemist at all, and whole counties did not possess a single Sigma member. Look how restricted an area the directors would then have to work in. How were the directors going to advance the interests of the company with such a limited field before them? He quoted figures to illustrate how greatly increased would be the turnover if everyone had an opportunity of selling the goods. In a very short time it would mean that an advertising fund would be available. This would assist the members of the company in selling more Sigma products. Every line sold would help to sell other lines. The products were labelled—sold by chemists. The more that were sold the better advertisement for pharmacists. Who provided the money to allow of the wide advertising of Hearne's remedies? The public. The members who were selling the largest parcels of Sigma products were in favour of the open policy. Personally he was willing to back up this policy by taking debentures every time there was any deficiency required in the raising of an advertising fund. The sales under the open policy, as opposed to the closed policy, would be in the ratio of 4 to 1. For every £10 sold under the closed policy £40 would be sold under the open policy. Outsiders would be quite willing to push the lines, provided they were assured of a decent profit. If outsiders were selling the goods, prices could be reduced to members, and according to the figures he showed on the blackboard, it would not be long before an advertising fund of £4000 was built up. He estimated that for every £50 profit a pharmacist made under the closed policy he would make £66 13s. 4d. under the open policy. Mr. Williams' motion led them into a dead end. It allowed no scope. It shut off all enterprise. The directors' policy opened unlimited possibilities which Australian pharmacists had never possessed hitherto. Already a demand for the goods had set in through the ordinary wholesale channels. Let them maintain the open policy, and get every pharmacist to join the company. There was only one way to make Sigma a big success, and that was to go into the open market and seek for all the trade they could lay their hands on.

Mr. Lee supported Mr. Leete. They had formed a new company. Their first object was to manufacture lines. Now they wanted to sell them. Let them dissociate from their minds that they were retailers. They had the goods—and they wanted to place them. What would they do as individuals? Would they take these lines and give them to one section of the community? No. They would seek the widest market. He had sufficient confidence in the directors, that they would see that the prices were properly maintained. The members of the company were bound together in a common interest. Let them work together for the same object, namely, to make the Sigma Company a success. If the directors wanted certain lines only to be sold by chemists there was ample scope for their enterprise. Under the Poisons Act certain medicines could only be retailed by pharmacists. The members of the company were out to make money. Pharmacists had started to work together. Let them stick together. Support the policy submitted by the directors. Sell the goods themselves for all they were worth, and lose no chance of placing them in any direction where sales were capable of being made.

Mr. Aumont agreed that the directors were justified in looking for trade anywhere. That was the main desideratum. It was far better for everyone to be selling Sigma than a limited few. By creating a big sale the shareholders would secure the best results.

Mr. Bailey complimented Mr. Leete on his lucid and masterly address. The shareholders were out for profit, and he thought the meeting would be very shortsighted not to support the directors in the big forward movement they were taking. Any person could make a proprietary medicine, and if Sigma was only sold under an exclusive policy other persons would step in and secure the outside trade. It was no use giving a second thought to the idea that chemists would ever become the sole distributors of proprietary medicines. Neither did he believe that legislation would ever wipe out the proprietary medicine trade. As long as there was a human being on this earth he would be taking proprietary medicines. No ethics were involved in the question. It was a matter of business pure and simple, and as far as he was concerned, he intended to strongly fight for the open policy.

Mr. Pickford contended that the prevailing idea that the public went to other traders than chemists for preference, was a fallacy. His experience was that the pharmacist with a personality must get the business, provided prices were maintained. The assertion that, because other business people called for orders and had delivery carts, they must get the bulk of the trade, was, to his mind, only a bogey. As to the protection of prices leading firms had long since demonstrated the effectiveness of this. The directors were unanimous in their determination to uphold the fixed prices, and if the members stood by them he was certain this could be done.

Mr. Williams, in reply, said that he was satisfied patriotism was at a low ebb, and that there were very few fighters amongst them. His views were unaltered, and he still thought that a mistake was being made by the directors. Mr. Leete's figures looked well on paper, but would they work out as he anticipated? Frederick Stearns and Co. had shown what could be done by supplying direct, and in his opinion this was the only safe method of protecting the prices.

The chairman then put Mr. Williams' motion, which was lost by 36 votes to 9. Prior to adjourning, the chairman said that the debentures were being well taken up, the scrip for the shares had been issued, and a circular sent out asking members to state their requirements of the following lines:—Sigma Tonic (ready October 1st); Sigma Pills and Dry Shampoo (ready during October); Sigma Kidney Pills and Dental Cream (ready about December) (Dental Cream in two flavours, and two colours, pink and white); Sigma Kidney Plaster and Quinilax (ready May 1st, 1914). The circular stated that the last line had been marketed by a small co-operative party, and had proved very successful. The party were all Sigma members, and were quite willing for the company to take over the line. It was a Bromo-Quinine preparation in Pulverette form, but tablet shape. The advantages of a soluble pulverette over hard insoluble tablets appealed to customers, and it was a ready seller. Mr. Merfield moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The second meeting of the delegates was held at the College of Pharmacy on October 2nd. *Present*:—Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and the following delegates:—City Section, Messrs. Sayle and Wasley; South Suburban Section, Messrs. Cochran and Leete; Eastern Suburbs, Mr. Merfield; Fitzroy and district, Mr. Bartleman; Brunswick and Coburg, Mr. Markham; Richmond and East Melbourne, Mr. May; North Melbourne and Essendon, Mr. Vale.

The chairman welcomed Messrs. Leete and Cochran to the meeting as representing the South Suburban Association, and briefly explained that the outcome of the present organisation was really due to the initiative of the South Suburban Organisation, which had done such excellent work, pharmaceutically, in the past.

P.A.T.A. matters were briefly discussed—Messrs. Sayle and Wasley notified the polling which had taken place in the section, showing 21 for and only 2 against the resuscitation of the P.A.T.A. Mr. May reported that 8 out of 11 in his section were unanimous to adopt the P.A.T.A. Mr. Bartleman explained that there was no doubt of the P.A.T.A. movement being adopted in his section. Mr. Vale had no doubt that it would be adopted in his section at the next meeting. Mr. Merfield said that there was no doubt about his section being in favour of it. Mr. Cochran said that the feeling in his section was in favour of the movement, but that its members had not yet been circularised for a poll. The letter received from Mr. Zions, Secretary to the P.A.T.A. of N.S.W., was then read by the secretary. Moved by Mr. Sayle, seconded by Mr. Wasley, that the secretary write Mr. Zions a letter thanking him for the information received. Carried unanimously. This ended the discussion on P.A.T.A. matters till the next meeting. It was moved and seconded that at the first general meeting the motion be put:—"Are you in favour of this Executive Committee to take the initiative to bring the P.A.T.A. into force and entrust the delegates as the Council."

Constitution and Rules.—Mr. Sayle, before reading the constitution and rules of the association that had been drawn up by the committee of three, viz., Messrs. Jones, Aumont and Sayle, nominated at the last meeting to form the sub-committee for that purpose, regretted the absence of Messrs. Jones and Aumont. Mr. Sayle explained that these were suggestions to be adopted or altered as the delegates may think fit. After discussion, it was resolved that the Rules and Constitution, as amended, be recommended to the first general meeting for adoption. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Leete, seconded by Mr. Buckhurst, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the sub-committee for the very excellent manner in which they had set up the proposed constitution. Carried with acclamation. Mr. Sayle thanked the members on behalf of the sub-committee.

It was then moved, and seconded, that the first general meeting be held at the College of Pharmacy on Tuesday evening, October 21st, at 8.30 p.m. to adopt the constitution and rules and elect officers, and that notice to this effect, together with voting papers on early closing, prices of patents, and on P.A.T.A. matters, be sent to the secretaries of each section, to be forwarded by them to the respective members.

It was decided that a meeting of delegates be held half an hour before the first general meeting on October 21st at 8 p.m., and that each section hold its ordinary meeting on the second Tuesday in each month.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

City Section.

A meeting of the city section of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association was held at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel on Wednesday evening, October 1st. *Present*:—Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Cheshire, Attwood, Poulton, Llewellyn, White, Lock, Towl, Wasley, Sayle, and the Secretary. Apologies from Mr. Murphy and Mr. Francis.

An analysis of the voting was read, and this showed the following results:—

Early Closing.

	Yes.	No.
Question A	8	16
„ B	10	14
„ C	3	20
„ D	2	22
„ E	7	17

Questions A, B, C, and E, related to restricted hours of trading on Saturdays and Sundays. Question D to closing on week nights at 7 p.m.

Patents and Proprietaries.

	Yes.	No.
Question A	23	1
„ B	22	2
„ C	18	3
„ D	9	10

Question A referred to the prices of patents and proprietaries containing poisons, B to the use of a private code, C to extra charges on prescriptions after ordinary hours, D sending a messenger to collect prescriptions at private houses.

P.A.T.A.

Yes.	No.	Doubtful.
21	2	1

Moved and seconded that the delegates of this section be instructed to vote according to the wishes of its members, as recorded by the ballot.

Mr. Sayle, as one of the three members requested to draw up rules and regulations for the association, read these to the members present. These were discussed at length, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

Presentation to Mr. Shillinglaw.

Before an assemblage of about 25 at the College of Pharmacy on October 14th, the Chief Secretary (Mr. Murray) presented Mr. Harry Shillinglaw, late secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, with a testimonial in the form of a cheque for £250, subscribed by the pharmacists of Australia and the friends and admirers of Mr. Shillinglaw, as a token of merit and esteem, and in recognition of his long service as the administrative head of the two bodies, with which he had been connected for over 35 years.

The chair was occupied by Mr. W. A. Taylor (Brunswick), who, in introducing Mr. Murray to those present, referred to the good work Mr. Shillinglaw had performed in the interests of pharmacy during his occupancy of the various offices connected with the College and Board of Pharmacy. He was glad to be able to pay a tribute to Mr. Shillinglaw's organising capacity, and he mentioned the fact that subscriptions had been received from every State as a small indication of the esteem in which Mr. Shillinglaw was held by his pharmaceutical brethren throughout the Commonwealth. Another gratifying feature was the large number of letters received appreciative of Mr. Shillinglaw's life work. Letters of appreciation had been received from all the State Pharmaceutical Societies and from Messrs. Gould, Weaver and Brinsmead. He greatly regretted that Mr. Shillinglaw had found it necessary to retire, and thought that some means should be found whereby his ripe experience and valuable advice might be retained to the general benefit of the craft as a whole.

Mr. Murray said that it gave him particular pleasure in being able to take part in the presentation, and to hand Mr. Shillinglaw the cheque subscribed by his pharmaceutical friends and admirers. As the political head of a department which supervised the work of the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society, he was able to speak of Mr. Shillinglaw's unfailing courtesy in all matters connected with the department where pharmaceutical affairs were concerned. Mr. Shillinglaw had given a life of valuable service, and he, too, thought it was a pity that a man of his capacity had found it necessary to retire from his respective offices. Possibly some means might be found to retain his services in some advisory position, whereby pharmacists would be able to avail themselves of his ripened experience. Thirty-six years was a long time to look back on. Indeed it was a good slice out of an ordinary life time. Yet he found it impossible to believe that Mr. Shillinglaw was an old man, notwithstanding that he had passed the allotted span of three score years and ten. He fully expected to see him at Caulfield next Saturday as one of the youngest and friskiest men on the course, and fully able to hold his own with any one in giving valuable information as to the prospects of the day. Mr. Shillinglaw's reputation had evidently extended outside of his own State, and it was very gratifying to know that the other States had contributed to the testimonial. He fully hoped that Mr. Shillinglaw might be long spared to enjoy a prosperous and happy autumn, and that

he might be as successful in any new venture he might undertake, as he had been in connection with his official positions connected with pharmacy. (Applause.)

Mr. S. Fripp said he had a toast to propose, that of Mr. Shillinglaw's health. He had particular pleasure in doing this, because he had known Mr. Shillinglaw personally probably longer than anyone in the room. He knew him when he first started his official career, and had learned to esteem him as a friend and to appreciate the good work he had done for pharmacy in Australia over a period of nearly forty years. Mr. Shillinglaw had always administered the Pharmacy Act with a due regard to the public interest, prompted by a desire to protect the interests of pharmacists when their rights were assailed. Members of boards, councils, and other official bodies came and went, but the administration went on uninterruptedly, and on the chief executive officer naturally devolved the more onerous and responsible duties of seeing that the administrative work was carried out properly. Mr. Shillinglaw started with a high ideal, and he had always maintained a general degree of excellence. By his efforts pharmacy in Victoria had risen to a high level, and those in the other States had always been glad to avail themselves of his valuable advice and assistance. He hoped that the remainder of his days would be full of peace, health and happiness, and that he would long live to enjoy the honourable retirement on which he had now entered. (Applause.)

Mr. Murray at this stage asked to be excused, as he had to attend the House. He regretted he was unable to remain to hear Mr. Shillinglaw's reply. Mr. Taylor proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Murray for making the presentation. This was carried with acclamation, and Mr. Murray having briefly responded, Mr. Shillinglaw rose to acknowledge the testimonial presented to him. He said he found it very difficult to acknowledge the many kind things which had been said. It was unnecessary for him to recapitulate the work he had done during his 36 years of office. So far as the Pharmacy Board and the College of Pharmacy were concerned, he had been connected with them since their inception. When the Pharmacy Act came into operation the whole of the work devolved upon him, and he had had to shape out the course which was afterwards followed. The other States had been glad to accept his advice and assistance in connection with pharmaceutical legislation and education. He felt very proud of the kindly expressions of appreciation which had come from all parts of Australia and from Mr. Bremridge, the late secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. So far as the College of Pharmacy and the land on which the building stood were concerned, he claimed to be the originator of the scheme for acquiring them. He desired to thank most heartily Mr. Davies (the hon. secretary of the committee) and Mrs. Davies, Miss Moloney, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Craven, Mr. Geo. Francis, and others, who had given so much time to the raising of the testimonial. To those gentlemen in the other States who had taken the matter up he wished to tender his sincere thanks, and, in conclusion, again thanked them all most heartily for their great kindness in making him such a handsome presentation. (Applause.)

Mr. Fripp proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman; and Dr. Plowman, to Mr. and Mrs. Davies, and the members of the committee. These were carried with acclamation, both of the recipients disclaiming any particular merit in what they had done, but acknowledging the great assistance rendered by Mrs. Davies and the other members of the committee. This brought the function to a close.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

Victoria, U.S.A., and England	£183 3 0
Queensland	28 12 4
New South Wales	25 12 6
Western Australia	12 12 0
South Australia	10 9 6
Tasmania	5 19 0
New Zealand	1 1 6
	£266 10 6

EXPENDITURE.

Postage Stamps		£8 1 0	
Receipt ,,		0 3 0	
Exchanges on Cheques		1 7 6	
Envelopes		0 3 8	
,, for invitation cards		0 2 6	
Printing—			
100 Circulars (convening meeting)	£0 9 6		
750 General Circulars } 1st	1 2 6		
500 ,, ,, }	0 12 6		
500 Receipt Forms	0 14 6		
100 Letter Paper	0 7 0		
425 Attach Slips (for other States)	0 9 6		
500 Circulars, 2nd	0 18 0		
100 Circulars (calling General Meeting)	0 7 6		
200 Invitation Cards	0 12 6		
		5 13 6	
			£15 11 2
Queensland Expenses			0 19 4
Testimonial (cheque)			250 0 0
			£266 10 6

E. C. J. DAVIES, Hon. Sec.

[A list of the subscribers has been handed to us for publication on the eve of going to press. We regret that this arrived too late for insertion in this issue. Ed. A.J.P.]

Grocers and Co-operative Insurance.

At the September meeting of the Trading Section of the Grocers' Association of Victoria, consideration was given to the prospectus of Amalgamated Insurance Limited. The secretary (Mr. F. A. Hancock), in introducing the subject, referred to the circular which was issued some time ago by the Council, in reference to this question, and explained the opposition of the Underwriters' Association to the proposal. In order to overcome the obstacles it was now proposed to form an entirely new company under the name of Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd., with local offices in each State. The secretary introduced two gentlemen who were moving in the formation of the new company, one of whom addressed the meeting at length on the advantage

of the co-operative principles of insurance. The chemists of Victoria were instanced, to show the interest and enthusiasm they were taking in the project. It was stated that in this new company provision was made for direct representation on the board of directors. The new company in Victoria would be known as the Melbourne Fire Office Limited, and the capital of the company (amalgamated), £250,000 in 1,000,000 shares of 5s. each. At the conclusion several questions were asked and satisfactorily answered. The President stated that the question of insurance was now before them, and he invited further consideration. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. J. Smith, seconded by Mr. Hennessy, that this question be referred to the council for further consideration.

New Member of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Mr. Charles John Gabriel, who has been co-opted to fill the vacancy on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, caused by the resignation of Mr. S. S. Strutt, was born at Abbotsford in 1879, his father, Mr. Joseph Gabriel, being a well-known pharmacist, who carried on business in that suburb for nearly 35 years. He passed the Preliminary Examination in 1895, and was apprenticed to his father for the statutory term of four years. After completing his lectures, he passed the Intermediate and Final Examinations, and was registered in December, 1901. He then continued to assist his father until the latter retired in 1909, when he took over the full management of the business. Mr. Gabriel is well known by reason of his connection with the Chemists' Cricket Club. He has been secretary of the club for a period of eight years, and is the sole surviving regular playing member amongst those who held a place in the original team fifteen years ago. In this connection, Mr. Gabriel has always evinced a great interest in the Pharmaceutical Society, and has induced quite a number of young pharmacists to become members. His hobby is conchology, and he probably possesses one of the largest and most valuable collections of shells in Australia. Mr. Gabriel's personal popularity should make his appointment an acceptable one, and he has the additional reputation of never taking up any office unless prepared to devote a full amount of energy in the carrying out of the duties appertaining to the position.

Women Pharmacists' Association.

At a general meeting of the members of the above association, held last month at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, it was decided to disband the Victorian Women Pharmacists' Association. After presenting a suitable honorarium to the honorary secretary for six years' services, the balance of the funds, £6 10s. 6d., was forwarded to the hon. secretary of the Shillinglaw testimonial.

Chemists' Cricket Club.

The secretary reports a satisfactory response on the part of both old and new members, but states that he still requires more members. Any chemist, chemists' assistant, or apprentice, may join on application to the treasurer or secretary. Matches arranged are as follows:—October 29th, S.M.C.C., at S.M.C.G.; November 12th, Working Men's College, at R.C.G.; November 19th, Dandenong, at Dandenong; November 26th, Yarra Bend, at Yarra Bend. Those successful in the ballot for Richmond Cricket Club tickets are as follows:—F. Mathias, W. De Gruchy, J. G. Anderson, L. R. Stahle, J. L. Bagley, A. Gall, R. G. Francis, J. E. Crimmins, M. Norris, J. Fisher.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on September 19th.

The President (Dr. Springthorpe) occupied the chair. Also present Mr. Elvins, Mr. Hall, Dr. Nihill, Dr. Philpots, and Dr. Yule. Apology from Mr. Iliffe, who was absent on holiday in another State.

Restoration of Name to Dentists' Register.—Mr. George Lyons, whose name had been struck off the Dentists' Register, as he had failed to notify the Registrar of his change of address, applied to have his name restored to the Register. He appeared before the Board in person. Application granted, subject to payment of prescribed fee (£1 1s.).

Dentists' Privileges to Use Chloral Hydrate and Cocaine.—The attention of the Pharmacy Board has been drawn by the Dental Board to an additional regulation made by the Governor-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, on the 30th day of June, 1913, relating to the use of chloral hydrate and cocaine and other poisons. It was pointed out by the Dental Board that the regulation as it stood unquestionably interfered with the rights and privileges of dentists who had used these poisons in the ordinary course of their business for very many years, and it was requested that the regulation should be amended so as to provide for and preserve the dentists' rights. The Registrar of the Pharmacy Board (Mr. C. L. Butchers) wrote that the Board's letter of the 26th August, in reference to the regulations made by the Pharmacy Board on the 30th of June, 1913, was submitted to the meeting of the Pharmacy Board held on the 10th of September, 1913, and it was then decided to have steps taken to have the regulation referred to amended in the direction desired by the Dental Board.

A Breach of the Law.—Attention was called to an infringement of the law in the case of an unregistered person using the title of "Dentist." The Registrar was instructed to look into the matter and to issue a prosecution if the facts were as reported.

Recognition of Additional Qualification.—Mr. Theodore De Ravin, L.D.S., and Mr. F. D. Morgan, L.D.S., applied to have their degrees of D.D.S. of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., entered in the Dentists' Register. Applications approved.

Correspondence was replied to.

The Board adjourned.

Obituary.

Death of Mr. Sydney Mears.

On Thursday, October 9th, the sad and melancholy news reached Melbourne that Mr. Sydney Mears, vice-president of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence, and president of the New South Wales branch of the P.D.L., had died suddenly, after an illness of a few hours' duration. Mr. Mears attended a meeting of the North Sydney Pharmacists' Association on the evening preceding his death, and gave an address on P.D.L. and Amalgamated Insurance. He was then in the best of health. On the following morning he rose about 8.30 a.m., and on his way to his bath fell to the floor. Aid was summoned, but he passed away a few minutes later, the cause of death being hereditary cerebral haemorrhage.

Mr. Sydney Mears was born at Randwick in 1878. In 1891 he became apprenticed to the late Mr. H. W. Sadler, who was then a prominent member of the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Council. He passed his Final Examination in 1896, and in the following year took over Mr. Sadler's pharmacy at Waverley. He became a member of the Pharmaceutical Council in 1899, and the Pharmacy Board in 1901, and was one of the prime movers in the consummation of reciprocity between New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria. In 1903-4 he was president of the Pharmaceutical Society, and whilst in the chair took a leading part in all matters dealt with by the Council. Acting on medical advice, he resigned all his offices in 1907, and although keenly interested in P.A.T.A., of which he was a foundation member, he refused to be drawn into pharmaceutical politics again until the merits of P.D.L. and his strong personal friendship for Mr. Buckhurst induced him to re-enter the arena. Since then he has been a tower of strength to the P.D.L. in New South Wales, and his enthusiasm, ability and personal popularity were hard to withstand. None but those who have been in close contact with affairs during the past six months know the immense amount of work done by Mr. Mears in connection with P.D.L. and Amalgamated Insurance, of which he was a provisional director. His energy was immense. Every day he devoted portion of his time to these matters, and the day before he died he wrote to Mr. Buckhurst giving an account of his efforts. On that day, also, he had made arrangements with Mr. Zions, secretary of the P.A.T.A., to take a motor trip, with a view of calling on a number of pharmacists. Mr. Mears took an active part in local affairs. He was president of the Bondi Surf Club and of the Life-Saving Association, and was a generous contributor to public bodies. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. Immediately on his death becoming known, the P.D.L. directors asked Mr. Towl to go to Sydney to represent them, and he left by that afternoon's express, and was present at the interment. The chairman (Mr. Buckhurst) was unable to go owing to the vaccination requirements.

Mr. Mears' death creates a blank in pharmacy it will be hard to fill. He died in harness in the full flood of a promising career, and all we can hope is that those who are left behind will unite in raising a monument to his memory by building up the work he so auspiciously laid the foundation of.

The Late Mr. Wm. Goodshaw.

The late Wm. Goodshaw was born at Leixlip, Co. Kildare, Ireland, on October 26th, 1829. In 1852 he came to Victoria in the sailing vessel "Great Britain," on her maiden voyage. Shortly after, he went to Castlemaine, where he carried on business as a chemist, in conjunction with the late Dr. Preshaw. In 1854 he established a chemist and druggist's business at Avoca, which he successfully carried on for 35 years, retiring in 1889 in favor of the late Mr. Geo. Towl, to whom he sold his business, his house, and furniture. Mr. Goodshaw went to Melbourne to reside, in 1892. He has been failing for several years, and passed away on October 10th, after an illness of six weeks. His remains were conveyed to Avoca for interment in his family grave. The late Mr. Good-

shaw was a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and first became a member in 1874. He was unknown to the younger generation, but was greatly esteemed by the older pioneers.

Dr. Louis Merck.

Dr. Louis Merck, the senior partner of the firm of E. Merck, died suddenly on September 15th, after a short illness.

Born on November 8th, 1854, in Darmstadt, he was the grandson of Heinrich Emanuel Merck, the founder of the factory. He entered the pharmaceutical profession, and after gaining practical experience in several pharmacies, studied at the University of Strassburg, where he passed the pharmaceutical State examination. He continued his studies there and at the University of Freiburg, in Breisgau, where, in 1883, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In the same year he entered the firm as head of the factory, and took an active part in the scientific work done by the firm.

In 1897 he assumed charge of the commercial side of the firm, and almost to the last moment of his life he devoted his entire energies to further the interests of the house. Under his guidance the business increased by leaps and bounds, soon necessitating the removal, in 1903, of the factory from the restricted premises in the town to the extensive new works built outside the town, and now giving employment to over 2,000 persons. The business operations of the firm were extended to all parts of the world, and were largely promoted by the journeys abroad undertaken by the deceased, and by the establishment of depôts and agencies in numerous European and foreign centres.

Dr. Louis Merck was ever mindful of the welfare of his employés, and took an active interest in the workmen's sick club and employés' pension fund and other institutions provided for the benefit of the personnel of the firm, many of which were founded, or the usefulness of others enhanced, by his generosity. The way in which staff and workmen joined together to celebrate, on September 1st, 1908, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of Dr. Louis Merck into the firm, was another proof of the bond of union existing between principals and employés.

His many-sided scientific, technical and commercial attainments, and the interest he took in all economic and social questions of the day, repeatedly found public recognition. The Grand Duke of Hesse appointed him a life-member of the Upper Chamber of the Hessian Parliament, he was first Deputy-Chairman of the Darmstadt Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Board of the Darmstadt District Council. He was also a member of the Imperial Board of Health, of the German Pharmacopœia Committee, the Imperial Medicine Tariff Committee, and of the Imperial Statistical Bureau. He was also elected to the boards of various industrial associations, *inter alia* of the Association for the Protection of the Interests of the German Chemical Industry.

Dr. Louis Merck was the recipient of numerous high orders conferred upon him by the German Emperor, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Prince Regent of Bavaria. The Grand Duke of Hesse conferred upon him the title of Geheimer Kommerzienrat. A special honour was paid to the deceased a few years ago by the University of Giessen, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, while the Technical High School of Darmstadt made him an honorary Doctor of Engineering.

His death will be keenly felt, not only in the firm itself, but in the several branches of public life, in whose services he had placed his knowledge and experience

A.P.F.

Liquor Thymolis Compositus.

(Compound Solution of Thymol.)

SYNONYMS—Liquor Antisepticus: Antiseptic Solution.

(*Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary, page 25.*)

Pamphlet issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Formula:

Thymol	120 grs.
Benzoic Acid	360 grs.
Eucalyptol	30 mins.
Oil of Wintergreen	20 mins.
Menthol	60 grs.
Borax	1 oz.
Boric Acid	1 oz.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	20 fl. oz.
Distilled Water, sufficient to produce	100 fl. oz.

The product is an elegant blend of antiseptic bodies possessing an agreeable and attractive aroma.

It is a non-toxic antiseptic, and the entire absence of irritating properties gives it a wide range of application.

When diluted in the proportion of one to four it may be used as an antiseptic mouth-wash and gargle, also as a douche in catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat.

A similar dilution may be used for washing wounds.

It can be recommended to dentists as an adjunct to their operating outfit. Its addition to the water employed for washing the mouth after extractions will diminish the risk of septic poisoning and will be appreciated by the patient.

Taken internally it acts as a mild antiseptic in flatulence and diarrhoea.

The adult dose is from one to two fluid drachms.

Proprietary preparations similar to Compound Solution of Thymol have been freely advertised in medical and dental journals for several years.

N.B.—Liquor Thymolis Compositus can be prepared by any Pharmaceutical Chemist in Queensland from his ordinary stock at a much lower price than similar preparations of a proprietary nature are sold. Doubtless your local chemist will supply you with a sample.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on October 14th. Mr. W. Short occupied the chair, and there were also present Mr. C. J. Carroll, Ll. P. Williams, A. E. Sharpe.

Disinfectants.—A letter from the Health Department was received with certificates of the composition of Carbolacene and Little's Soluble Phenyle. The former was stated to contain 8.5 per cent. of carbolic acid, and the latter 16 per cent., in both cases by volume.

The Registrar said that he had communicated with the suburban grocer who was selling these articles, and he had promised to desist, but that in one case the local agent for a disinfectant disputed the correctness of the analysis, and said that he understood that his article contained under 3 per cent. of phenols. It was decided to look further into the matter, and to warn unauthorised persons that they were liable to prosecution for selling disinfectants contrary to the provisions of the Poisons Act.

National Insurance.—A circular letter was received from the Federal Statistician, containing a number of questions. The matter was referred to the Council of Pharmaceutical Society.

Pharmacy Act Registration.—Mr. E. W. Richards, of Sydney, a pharmaceutical chemist of Western Australia, applied for registration, which was granted. A pharmacist's poisons license was also granted, and seven annual licenses were granted to country storekeepers.

The Register.—The Registrar reported that, according to the requirements of the Act, he had sent a second registered letter to certain pharmacists, and had received no reply. Ten names were dealt with, and the Registrar was instructed to send a third letter according to the requirements of the law. The following are the names of the missing men:—J. F. Armstrong, junr., M. J. Arneson, J. Benson, R. N. Collins, W. H. Holden, J. F. Larkin, J. McKenna, G. W. Turner, C. J. Soden, and M. Graham.

Interview with University.—The Registrar reported that he had an interview with Professor Anderson Stuart and Mr. H. R. Barff, Registrar of the University, on October 10th. Mr. Gray was ill, and Mr. Loney was absent from town, while Mr. W. Short was detained by business from being present. Hence it was left to Mr. A. Forster to state the requirements of the Board.

It was stated that two courses of lectures per annum would be needed, and each course should consist of 40 lectures; also 40 demonstrations with practical work would be necessary. These courses might be made to fit in with the Board's Final Examination dates, and the examinations could be arranged so that they would be held at the close of the courses. It was suggested that the lectures be held at night.

Regarding salary, Mr. Forster stated that it had been thought that a man who was engaged in business during the day might be secured to lecture at night for £300 per annum, and a demonstrator might be secured for £100 per annum, and the sum was accepted as very reasonable. Professor Stuart said that this would not stand in the way.

Mr. Forster explained that in the Final Examinations candidates were expected to do practical work and to do two papers each occupying three hours, as well as to undergo a viva voce examination. The examinations must be conducted by men approved and appointed by the Board of Pharmacy and according to the terms of the Act. This must be the case, but that did not prevent them approving of the men also approved of by the University authorities.

After consultation, Professor Stuart said that he was of the opinion that the request of the Board was a very reasonable one, and did not see any great difficulty in the way of its being carried out.

The question of fees and expenses was then entered into, and it was agreed that £5/5/- per course was a fair sum to be required from students.

Mr. Forster pointed out that the cost for outfit of the room would not be light, and that the expenses for sinks, gas, laying on water, bottles and apparatus would be very considerable, and the meeting adjourned to the room proposed to be set apart for the pharmacy students. In it was 10 sinks and benches for students with two large tables in the centre of the room. It was remarked that the major part of the expense was already met with by provision at hand, and it merely required more shelving and more sinks to be ready for use. The room was deemed very suitable for practical work, and no difficulty would be found in providing a room for lectures.

The question of diploma was next mentioned, and Professor Stuart asked if the University granted a diploma to pharmacy students would the Board recognise it as qualifying. To this Mr. Forster replied that the Board had only power to recognise the examinations by examiners approved according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, but he did not anticipate any difficulty from that source.

The Preliminary Examination was next mentioned, and Professor Stuart thought that the Board might very well hand over this examination to the University. This, however, is also provided for by law, but Mr. Forster pointed out that the Board had always recognised the University certificates when the candidate took the required subjects. Professor Stuart said that he was of the opinion that the University would only issue to students who had passed the University entrance examination, the final diploma of qualification in pharmacy.

The question of the appointment of a lecturer to take charge of the department was mentioned, and the name of a qualified pharmacist was mentioned by Profesor Stuart as a suitable man in

his opinion. Mr. Forster said that he would lay the result of the interview before the Pharmacy Board at its next meeting, and, according to wishes expressed, would obtain sanction of the Board to the sending of a letter to the University embodying such suggestions as might be approved of by them for the establishment of the proposed courses of lectures and demonstrations.

The report of the Registrar was formally received, and it was resolved to go into the whole matter at a special meeting to be held at an early date. Mr. Gray said that he regretted his absence from the meeting, but he was ill, and it was imposible for him to get out. He considered that under the circumstances Mr. Forster had done excellently, and the details of the plan would require very careful consideration.

Mr. Williams said that he thought day lectures would be preferable to evening lectures, as the assistants could be better spared in the morning, when work was slack, than in the evening, when things were busy. This would especially be the case if the hours of work were shortened.

The appointment of a lecturer was discussed, and members of the Board expressed the opinion that the position should be advertised in the press, and the selection should be made by a conjoint committee. It would be necessary to obtain the services of a man of wide practical experience as a pharmacist if practical work was to be undertaken, and if whoever was appointed was to lay down the course of study and direct the operations of a School of Pharmacy.

Further consideration of the matter was left over to the special meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on October 14th. Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President) occupied the chair, with Messrs. C. J. Carroll, A. E. Sharpe, E. C. Schofield, S. V. Penrose, Ll. P. Williams, and W. Short.

National Insurance.—Communications upon this subject were received from the secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, and from the Government Statistician for the Commonwealth. In the latter a number of important questions were asked, and the Council was requested to reply to the same so that the Federal Statistician might obtain the opinion of the Council as to the course approved of by the pharmacists of New South Wales on matters vitally affecting their professional interests. Mr. Gray said that in his opinion this was the most important matter that had ever engaged their attention. It was a matter affecting the whole of the Commonwealth, and he thought that it could only be dealt with satisfactorily by an Inter-State Conference. Many points in the questions were briefly discussed by the members of the Council, and it was generally agreed that the per capita arrangement would be no good to them, though a schedule of charges would necessitate a great deal of book-keeping. It was decided to call a special meeting for an early date to deal with the matter, but it was resolved that a Conference would be necessary with the representatives of other States before an answer could be returned to the Federal Statistician.

Duty on Corks.—A communication was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, Melbourne, pointing out that there was a movement on foot to increase the duty on corks. As this would materially affect a chemist's expenses it was urged that the chemists of New South Wales unite in the effort to resist further taxation regarding this item. It was resolved to cooperate with other societies in representing that the present tariff was a reasonable one, and that any further taxation was not justifiable.

College of Pharmacy.—Mr. R. Cowley, Director of Pharmacy of the Brisbane College of Pharmacy, wrote giving information as to income and expenditure of the College of Pharmacy for guidance in forming estimates as to the probable cost of a College in Sydney. Further consideration of this communication was postponed until the special meeting to deal with pharmaceutical education in connection with Sydney University.

Imperial Pharmacopoeia.—A communication was received from the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland with respect to the revision of the British Pharmacopoeia and Mr. J. C. Umney's suggestions regarding the same. The communication also was accompanied by a copy of a letter to the Chief Secretary for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies setting forth the views of the Queensland Society. The matter was discussed by the Council, and it was resolved that a letter be sent to the Chief Secretary of New South Wales of a similar purport as that sent by Queensland.

New Councillor.—The question of filling the place in Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Snelson was brought up, and Mr. Carroll proposed that Mr. McKimm, of Ashfield, be elected to fill the vacancy. This gentleman had promised to accept the position if offered to him, and it was the opinion of several members of Council that he would be an excellent man to fill the place. Mr. A. E. Sharpe seconded the nomination, and said that he considered that Mr. McKimm would be a valuable adjunct to the Council. Whereupon Mr. McKimm was unanimously elected.

New Members.—Mr. Harry Moore, of Raymond Terrace, and Mr. E. T. Newcombe, of Quirindi, applied to be admitted as members, and were unanimously elected.

Applications for Diploma.—Messrs. Harry Moore, E. T. Newcombe, and J. Vincent, Katoomba, applied for the Society's diploma, and the same was granted to them.

Death of Members.—The President said that it was his painful duty to announce the death of several of their members—Mr. Ward, of Waverley; Mr. G. H. Townley, of Surry Hills; and Mr. Sydney Mears, of Bondi. These gentlemen were well known to all of them, and their deaths was a matter of sincere regret. In the case of Mr. Mears, though he had not always seen eye to eye with that gentleman, he had the

greatest appreciation of the good work he had accomplished. The work in connection with the Eastern Suburbs Master Pharmacists would cause Mr. Mears to be remembered, and every Eastern Suburb pharmacist who gets 2s. 6d. for a prescription, where formerly he got 2s., has to thank Sydney Mears for it. Mr. Schofield proposed, and Mr. Penrose seconded, that a letter of condolence be sent to the relatives of deceased members. The motion was carried. Mr. Williams added hat he thought that the letter to the widow of the late Mr. Mears should bear the official seal of the Society as a tribute of respect. This also was agreed to.

Illegal Trading.—Mr. Schofield wished to draw attention to the ever-increasing number of unqualified men who were starting in business and cutting into the pharmacists' trade. He mentioned names, and said that these men, under the guise of a patent medicine shop or a herbalist's business, practically carried on a pharmacy and dispensed prescriptions containing poison.

Mr. Forster said that it was very difficult to get evidence against such men. He would make inquiry, and instigate investigation as to the nature of the business carried on by these men, and if possible to obtain a conviction prosecution would speedily follow. The matter would not be lost sight of, and people must not think that nothing was being done because they could not at once bring these people before the court and compel them to close their shops. As the law stood at present this was not the case. As proper evidence of a breach of the law was forthcoming prosecution would follow.

OBITUARY.

The Late Sydney N. Mears.

Mr. Sydney N. Mears, the well-known pharmacist of Bondi Junction, and chairman of the Board of Directors of P.D.L. (New South Wales), died suddenly at his residence, Bondi, on the morning of October 9th. Returning from his bath, he fell heavily on the floor of his room, and though help was speedily called, all that Dr. Lamrock could do was to certify to the death of Mr. Mears from cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Sydney Mears was the son of the late William Mears, of Randwick. He was born and educated in Sydney, passed his preliminary examination, and was apprenticed to the late William Sadler on October, 1891. Having completed his apprenticeship, he passed his Final Examination in 1896, studying for the same at the Sydney Technical College. Soon after qualifying he was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, of which he was elected a member of the Council in 1900, and President for 1906, and he retired at the end of 1907. He was elected a member of the Pharmacy Board in 1901, and retired in 1907. Mr. Mears was 36 years of age at the time of his death, and he leaves a widow.

When the P.D.L. movement was started in Sydney it immediately found a staunch supporter in Mr. Mears, and in his capacity as chairman of the meetings he won the approval of all attending, by his ability and energy. He felt deeply the need of the movement, and threw himself heart and soul into the work. He laid aside old grievances and personal animosities of former times, and with singular tact laid himself out to win supporters to the movement.

Shortly before his death the Eastern Suburbs Master Pharmacists united and revived their former united action regarding prices, etc., and here again Mr. Mears played a prominent part. Pharmacists in that district have much to thank him for, and his loss will be severely felt.

The funeral took place at Necropolis, Rookwood, and Rabbi Wolinski was the officiating minister. There was a large attendance of pharmacists and personal friends to pay their tribute of respect.

The work of P.D.L. will not be allowed to go back in Sydney, even though it has lost its able leader, and the only and best way that pharmacists can honour the memory of their friend is to see that the work which was so dear to his heart is not allowed to drop by reason of his sudden decease. The burden will fall on other shoulders and calls for able men to carry it on.

The Late Robert William Smith.

Mr. Robert William Smith, Sydney manager for Messrs. Fassett and Johnson, died suddenly at his residence, Jamieson-street, Sydney, on September 23rd. Mr. Smith had not been in good health for some months, but he had returned to work, and was at business until a few hours before his death. Sitting with his sister talking, he was seized with a fit of coughing, and the exertion proved too much for a weak heart, and death took place in a few moments.

Mr. Smith was a native of Aberdeen, and learned his business as a pharmacist in Edinburgh at Messrs. John Mackay and Co. He then came to London, and was in the wholesale de-

partment of Martindale's for some time. From this firm he entered the service of Messrs. Seabury and Johnson, and remained with them when Messrs. Fassett and Johnson took over the London business. As a commercial traveller for this firm, he was well known throughout London and the provinces. Later he went for them to South Africa shortly before the Boer War, and from thence he came to Sydney to establish their Australasian agency. The business was opened at 5 Barrack-street, and since the start in 1901 it has greatly increased, largely due to his efficient management. Mr. Smith was very fortunate in his selection of men to serve under him, and not only did he secure the right stamp of men in most instances, but through them he established very friendly relationships with the wholesale trade and the medical profession throughout the Commonwealth.

Personally Mr. Smith was a typical hard-headed Scotchman. He had great business ability and tact, and won the confidence of all who had business dealings with him. The funeral took place to South Head Cemetery on September 24th, and representatives of several business houses and many personal friends attended to pay their last mark of respect. The sudden death of this gentleman is very deeply regretted throughout the drug trade.

The Late Robert Henderson.

Mr. Robert Henderson, of Sloper's Pharmacy, King-street, Sydney, died suddenly on September 25. He had done work for the night and was just going to his home, at Randwick; suddenly he staggered and fell. Seeing that he was seriously unwell, an assistant quickly had him conveyed to the Sydney Hospital, where he died a few hours after. The cause of death was cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Henderson was a native of the Bridge of Allan, where he served his apprenticeship with Mr. Robertson, a well-known pharmacist. He qualified by examination in Edinburgh, and so distinguished himself that later he was appointed Lecturer in Materia Medica to the Edinburgh School of Pharmacy, a position which he held for four years; resigning to go into business in the Haymarket, Edinburgh. Here he remained for about 8 years, but, finding that the climate did not suit his health, he came to Sydney in November, 1912, and entered the service of Mr. Jas. Dixson, proprietor of Senior's Pharmacy, King-street, and registering under his English qualifications in New South Wales in December, 1912. While acting as manager for Mr. Dixson, he won the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact, and great regret was expressed at his sudden decease by many members of the medical profession who knew him at Sloper's Pharmacy. So highly did Mr. Jas. Dixson esteem Mr. Henderson that he was heard to say that he would sooner have lost half his business than have lost such a man. In these days when many are trying to get as much and give as little as they can it is pleasing to know that such a feeling can exist between master pharmacists and those working under them. While in Scotland, Mr. Henderson took a great interest in the military service, having served in the Stirlingshire Yeomanry and later in the 42nd Black Watch. He was a man of great talent and ability, and was 38 years of age.

Death of Mr. George Townley.

Mr. George H. Townley, who, for over 20 years, has carried on the business of a chemist at 672 Crown-street, died at his home on September 28th, after two days' illness, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Townley, who was 57 years of age, was one of the best-known residents of the district. Born in London, in 1856, he was taken to New Zealand at the age of 5, and, later on, in 1874, he came to Australia. For many years he was in Orange as pharmacist to Mr. Josiah Parker, now of William-street. Subsequently, he was in business for some time in Petersham, and after that he went to 672 Crown-street. He had a branch shop at 421 Crown-street.

Dental Association's Dinner

At the 9th annual dinner of the Dental Association of New South Wales a number of the speakers deplored the fact that the State had done very little to protect the dentist in the practice of his profession, and in reply the politicians who spoke, Mr. Trefle, Minister for Agriculture, and Mr. Hoyle, M.L.A., both pointed out that dentists were not a happy family, and they would have done better if they had agreed among themselves more and then presented a more united front when pressing their claims upon the State. In response to the toast of "The Press," Mr. Fred. Wright responded on behalf of "Pharmaceutical Notes and News," and also on behalf of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," which he mentioned as the official organ of P.D.L. of Australia. The work of P.D.L. was briefly outlined by the speaker, who said that there were many difficulties that the medical and dental world had to face, and if pharmacists were to secure the advantages they needed they were anxious to make allies with the doctors and dentists so that when the great question of National Insurance had to be faced the allied forces of the various professional bodies might be able to make their wants known and demand such terms as the dignity of their respective professions demanded.

The news that pharmacists had formed P.D.L. seemed quite a surprise to some dentists present, and when it was stated that the object was to unite pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth and establish a fighting fund which would have a probable income of several thousands annually, the dentists seemed quite to see the force of the argument and the wisdom of the movement. Without union and concerted action, neither dentists nor pharmacists can hope to accomplish much for the benefit of their professions.

Veterinary Science in New South Wales.

The number of qualified veterinary surgeons in this State is very small in comparison with the

needs of the country. It is said that there are under 25 highly qualified men for the whole country, and that there is work for about 120; thus we are still at the mercy of farriers and others who have only a smattering of training.

Mr. Max Henry, acting Chief Inspector of Stock to the Department of Agriculture, has recently sent in his annual report, and in it an old suggestion has been revived. This is that there be established an experimental station for the investigation of disease outbreaks and the devising of the best means of grappling with the evils as they arise. Such outbreaks as pleuro-pneumonia and anthrax have been dealt with from time to time, and manifest cases of tuberculosis, actinomycosis, and cancer are destroyed, but there are many other diseases of animals which require investigation and prompt treatment, and in some instances insect parasites are allowed to spread with little check, and hence it is reported that the cattle tick has removed a little further south. While a great deal of highly satisfactory work has been done, the report reveals something of the immense field for skilled veterinarians which exists in this State.

The Veterinary Department of the Sydney University is doing good work, but many students find that the course is almost as difficult and as costly as one of the professions which appear to be more attractive and more remunerative. Positions under Government as stock inspectors are frequently filled by men who have had no proper training in veterinary science. The work done is good, but it might be far better if more highly trained men were obtainable.

Pharmacy, Politics and Pugilism.

Mr. Gregory McGirr, member for Yass, has had a remarkable career. He began business life as a pharmacist, passing his qualifying examination at Sydney in 1903. In this capacity he was at Parramatta, Peak Hill and Parkes. He was recently elected as member for Yass, and during his electioneering campaign the press described him as a pastoralist, and having been successful in securing the seat, he became a politician. Even here his career has been associated with the letter P, for he has distinguished himself as a pugilist. On October 8th Mr. Moxham, taking exception to a remark made by Mr. McGirr, called him a liar, whereupon the two members hurriedly left the Chamber, accompanied by about half the House. Mr. Moxham is a man of 53 years of age, but active and well able to defend himself. Mr. McGirr is 27 years old, and has the reputation of having been good with his fists even when he was a boy at St. Stanislaus College, Bathurst.

Mr. Moxham got the first blow home, wherepon the combatants closed, and Mr. Moxham was soon on the ground. It is said that Mr. McGirr tried to kick his opponent as he lay on the ground, but this is denied by Mr. McGirr, who said that he knocked his antagonist out with a blow on the jaw, and did not have any intention of kicking him when he was down.

P.D.L.

The directors met on October 15th, when Mr. D. J. Williams was elected chairman and Mr. E. Faris-Ings a member of the Board, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Sydney Mears.

Pharmaceutical Titles in New South Wales.

Many pharmacists do not bother about putting M.P.S. after their names, and others retain their letters long after they have really ceased to be members, or have allowed their subscriptions long ago to lapse. A few still put the letters M.R.P.S. after their names, but as the Registered Pharmacists' Society has long been defunct it is rather too bad of men to still retain their shred of membership and to display it and place the letters on their windows as is done by one pharmacist who recently opened in business in one of the leading Sydney thoroughfares.

Again it is wrong for a man to state that he is M.P.S. by exam., as the Pharmaceutical Society admits to membership without examination, and to say "Qualified by Exam. Sydney University" is also misleading, as the Sydney University does not conduct any qualifying examination.

Pharmacists who have studied and passed intermediate or term examinations at Sydney University have yet to prove their superiority over those men who have not done so. If we may judge the results by research work and papers read at Conferences, the Sydney University students have not been conspicuous, and greater things have been expected from them.

Chemists' Cricket Club of New South Wales.

This Club has made a start in the Wednesday afternoon matches and has played two matches. Against Pattinson and Co. "Selmo" beat "Komo," but against the King's School the boys were too much for them. The Inter-State match has been arranged to take place at Melbourne on January 20 and following days, and the Sydney men are looking forward to the visit, fully expecting to bring back the shield. This, however, is a little doubtful, as not always our best men can get away, and some of our players are getting old; and the youngsters do not seem always to enter with so much enthusiasm into the game as was the case with the victors in days gone by. However, Sydney men expect to do great things, and, if they do not succeed in bringing back the coveted shield, they will have a hard go for it.

Former visitors to Melbourne speak in the highest terms of the kindly treatment they receive while on a visit to the southern capital, and always return home with nothing but good things to say about the pharmacists of Victoria.

Overdose of Chlorodyne.

Edward Walter Wigzell (35), assistant to Mr. P. P. Rosenthal, chemist, Moree, was found dead

in bed on Sept. 26, and at the inquest the Coroner found that death was caused by an overdose of chlorodyne, administered by deceased, but whether intentionally or otherwise the evidence did not show.

Eastern Suburbs' Association.

A meeting of pharmacists was held at Woollahra on September 23 to consider the formation of an Eastern Suburbs Pharmacists' Association. Mr. Sydney Mears presided. It was agreed to form an association, and boundaries were fixed covering the area to be taken in by the new body.

The following office-bearers were elected:—Sydney Mears (chairman), F. J. Gray (vice-chairman), E. E. C. Schofield (hon. secretary), C. J. Mallam, G. J. Williams, and A. E. Sharpe (committee).

Rules and regulations were adopted, the objects being: "To encourage a fraternal spirit amongst its members, to promote better conditions for employers and employees, to do away with cutting and unfair competition if such exist, to give opportunity for exchange of views and decision of policy on questions of common interest, and in every possible way to improve and raise the status of the profession of pharmacy.

It was resolved that the following schedule of minimum prices should be adopted:—

Mixtures.

Oz.	Dr.	s.	d.
1	0	1	0
2	0	1	6
3	0	1	6
4	1	2	0
4	2	1	9
6	2	2	0
6	4	2	0
8	2	2	6
8	4	2	6
10	0	2	6
12	0	3	0
16	0	3	6
20	0	4	0

Pills.

	s.	d.
1 ..	0	6
6 ..	1	0
12 ..	1	6
18 ..	2	0
24 ..	2	6
50 or 60 ..	3	6
100 ..	4	6
50 Blaud ..	2	6
100 ,, ..	3	6

Powders.

	s.	d.
1 or 2 ..	0	6
3, 4, or 6 ..	1	0
12	1	6
18	2	0
24	2	6

Liniments.

Oz.	s.	d.
1	1	0
2 or 3 ..	1	6
4	2	0
6	2	6
8	3	0

Glyc. Bella.

Oz.	s.	d.
1	1	6

Every additional oz., 9d.

Eye Drops.

Minimum, 1/6.

Cachets.

	s.	d.
1 or 2 ..	0	6
6	1	3
12	2	0
18	2	6
24	3	0

Suppositories.

1	0	6
2 or 3 ..	1	0
6	2	0
12	3	0

Ointments.

Oz.	s.	d.
½	1	0
1	1	6
2	2	0
3 or 4 ..	2	6

Private mark for prescriptions—Pharmocist
Specially low prices for poor patients to be marked ×.

It was decided that in case a pharmacist marked a scrip higher than the minimum, future dispensers would observe the price as marked. The opinion was expressed that increased prices could be obtained if all would demand them. Everybody but pharmacists had increased their prices. It was agreed that the meetings be held the second Tuesday in each month.

Western Suburbs' Association.

The second general meeting of the Association was held on August 27, at Ashfield. The rules and regulations drafted by the committee were adopted. It was decided to hold the ordinary meetings on the second Wednesday in the month, and arrangements were made to have the place of meeting near the Central Station, Sydney. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. E. Faris Ings (Burwood); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. N. T. Collins (Homebush) and J. F. McKinnon (Ashfield); Secretary, Mr. C. F. Webster (Burwood); Treasurer, Mr. P. Cambourn (Five Dock); Committee, Messrs. Gayfer (Summer Hill), Pye (Parramatta), Short (Newton), Mayhew (Petersham), and Dick (Strathfield).

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

September was a quiet month. Things seem to be lapsing back to their old monotony. Possibly we are what is called suffering a recovery. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cowling, like the Moor, will not have to lament his occupation gone.

The Medical Practitioners' Bill has gone through the Upper House, and several amendments were made. One to protect certain practitioners who had practised for five years prior to December 6th, 1889, and had thereby acquired certain rights. Clause 32 was amended, so that advice and assistance given by chemists, nurses, and members of first-aid societies, should not be deemed infractions of the Act, and a new clause added, allowing the President of the Board to issue provisional registration, thus to meet practitioners from abroad and locum tenens, etc., who may thereby practise without delay. This does not prejudice any action the Board may make in confirming or rejecting registration on a subsequent consideration of application. The Bill was shorn of its most objectional clauses, but has yet to run the gauntlet of the House of Assembly, and I think it will emerge from that in a very damaged condition, even with its present amendments.

The Mental Defectives' Bill, now before that Chamber, shows the attitude of the Labour Party. One of its clauses most strongly objected to allow the privilege of cottage residence and other advantages to a patient whose friends chose to pay for them. The Premier said that a man suffering from some physical derangement could choose the most expensive private or the public hospital, so why should a patient suffering mentally be denied special comforts? The reply showed that the party desired to socialise and democratise the patients—*i.e.*, putting them all on the same common level in all things. The objection was to special treatment in return for pay in either physical or mental sickness. Mr. Verran asked the quaint question, "If God is no respecter of persons, why should we be?" If this attitude is carried into the Medical Practitioners' Bill some lively debates may be expected.

Radium in South Australia.—A highly technical report of the radium fields from the Government Geologist has appeared. Apparently the "equilibrium ratio" of 2 per cent. radium uranium is

scarcely maintained, but that vast possibilities seem to await development. Ore containing 2 per cent. uranium oxide, contains 9.3 milligrams radium bromide, worth on the market £16 per milligram, or £148 per ton, after extraction, which is an expensive process.

The Apprentice Question.—In England, as in Australia, the cry seems to be the lack of apprentices offering for pharmacy, and one journal is surprised, seeing, as it says, that every chemist's assistant contemplates owning his own shop, whilst only a minority of those in other trades attempt to do so. This is somewhat reminiscent of what Napoleon said every French soldier carried in his knapsack; but is not this "fatal facility" for multiplying small businesses a drawback to the trade. The proportion of one-man shops as steadily grows as the demand for cheap labour. One of the new conditions of trade, so often spoken about, is that in these days of Wages Boards and early closing a good billet is a good thing, and the Australian youth, recognising that it is up to him to call the tune, is growing content to run on the lines of the least resistance, knowing that its cares are more easily shaken off after hours and its week ends. The way out for the drug trade has not yet been found—sin, sorrow and sickness are not yet under the Early Closing Act!

Western Australia.

BREACHES OF THE PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Taufik Raad Fined.

Mr. A. S. Roe, P.M., on September 1st gave his judgment in the case of Taufik Raad, who was charged with a breach of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910.

His worship stated:—"The defendant is charged with that he not being a pharmaceutical chemist or a legally qualified medical practitioner did use a sign, namely, "Phar.," which could be construed to mean that the defendant was qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist, contrary to section 36 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910 (No. 7 of 1910). A pharmaceutical chemist is defined by the Act to mean a pharmaceutical chemist registered under the provisions of the Act or of the Acts of which this Act is a compilation. It is admitted that the defendant is not so registered in the State of Western Australia. On July 23 last a most conspicuous advertisement appeared in the *West Australian*, a copy of which has been put in and duly proved. This is really the advertisement complained of, as the prosecution contend that reading the word "Phar." after defendant's name in conjunction with the rest of the advertisement, the letters or word 'Phar.' can have only one meaning, namely, that the advertiser, the defendant, is a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist. The advertisement includes these very significant words, 'Taufik Raad guarantees to the public and the doctors that prescriptions will be accurately dispensed.' To my mind, reading these words with the rest of the advertisement and taking it as a whole, the word 'Phar.' can have only one meaning, namely, that Taufik Raad, the defendant, holds himself out as a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and will dispense and prepare the prescriptions personally. It has been set up in defence that defendant does not do so, but has an admittedly duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist in the person of Mr. William Bennett in charge of this particular branch of his business. There was nothing to have prevented the defendant from advertising that he had started a dispensing and chemist's shop under the personal supervision and management of Mr. Bennett, a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist, in compliance with the provisions of section 36, subsection 1, par. B., but it is a remarkable fact that although Mr. Bennett says he has been managing this branch of the business since July 14 last, his name does not once appear in the advertisement complained of, dated July 23, 1913. I think a sharp distinction exists between this case and the former prosecution of defendant by the Medical Board in 1906, owing to the terms of the advertisement in this case which are over the defendant's name. It was contended that the letters Phar. M.S., M.C.S.S., might possibly refer to and mean certain qualifications of the defendant in Syria and Egypt, but I am satisfied that that is not so, and defendant has failed to prove that he is a qualified man even in those countries. I find as questions of fact—(1) that defendant is not a pharmaceutical chemist registered under the Act of 1910; (2) that the defendant did use a sign, namely, 'Phar.,' after his name in the advertisement produced, which when read in conjunction with that advertisement can only be construed to mean that he, the defendant, was and is qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in Western Australia, contrary to the provisions of sections 36 sub-section 2 of No. 7 of 1910, and the defendant is fined the sum of £5 and costs.

The default was fixed at 14 days' imprisonment. On the application of Mr. A. G. Unmack, counsel for the defence, a stay of execution was granted, pending consideration of the question of appeal.

The Sign "Chemist."

At the Perth police court on September 23, before Mr. A. S. Roe, P.M., Taufik Raad was charged with having on July 28 last, he not being a pharmaceutical chemist or a legally qualified medical practitioner, used the sign "chemist," which could be construed that he was qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist. Sir Walter James defended and Mr. J. Moss appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Edward Mayhew, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., said that defendant's premises in Murray-street bore a sign under the verandah with the word "chemist" on it. Another sign bore defendant's name. Since the information had been laid the defendant's name had been painted out. On the centre pillar of the build-

ing appeared defendant's name, with the sign "chemist" immediately adjoining it. A doormat close by also bore defendant's name. On a further pillar appeared the word "druggist," which was immediately under the sign "chemist." Only duly registered chemists used the word "chemist" on their shops, and the word implied that those using it were duly registered under the Act.

To Sir Walter James: Defendant had in his employ a registered chemist, and his name appeared on the window in small letters. After the last case it was suggested to defendant that he should remove the word "chemist," as used in conjunction with defendant's name.

Joseph B. George said that the word "chemist" was used only by someone duly qualified and registered by the Pharmaceutical Council. Witness had seen the word "chemist" outside defendant's premises.

Sir Walter James said he did not propose to call any evidence. He suggested that Mr. Roe should himself inspect the premises of defendant.

This His Worship agreed to do, adding that if it were made clear on defendant's signs that medicines were dispensed by Mr. Bennett, a duly qualified chemist, and as long as defendant did not hold himself out personally as a registered chemist, his position would be all right. "I have gathered," said Mr. Roe, "that Mr. Raad is quite prepared to comply with any reasonable requirements of the Council, and I know no reason why the matter cannot be settled."

On the following day Mr. Roe said he had seen defendant's premises and defendant himself had interviewed him. Mr. Raad had again expressed himself willing to do anything in reason to meet the wishes of the Pharmaceutical Society. He (Mr. Roe) told defendant that he considered the word "chemist" in conjunction with defendant's name constituted an offence against the Act. "I have to bear in mind," continued the magistrate "that defendant has already been fined for what is practically the same offence. I think, therefore, that the ends of justice will be met by a nominal fine of 10/-. I would again suggest that a conference be held between Mr. Raad and, say, Mr. Mayhew, representing the Pharmaceutical Council, to see if the matter cannot be arranged."

Mr. J. Moss, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the Council required that it should be met openly, not by subterfuge.

Mr. Roe said that he also bore in mind that the defendant had stated after the previous prosecution he was led to believe by the society that a conference would take place. No one, however, he said, had turned up.

Mr. Moss: That is not so. I went there with the authority of the Council. That was quite sufficient.

Mr. Roe: I do not wish to say anything disrespectful, but you were not sufficient in a case like this.

Defendant was fined 10/- and 23/- costs.

"I do not think we need have any further trouble with Mr. Raad," concluded Mr. Roe.

Food and Drug Regulations.

The Legislative Council in June last voted the disallowance of the regulations under the Health Act dealing with proprietary medicines, which required the formulæ of patent medicines to be lodged with the department. The Executive Council subsequently passed a minute rescinding the regulations objected to. In the Assembly on October 16th Mr. Heitmann (Labour) carried a motion that the Governor be requested to cancel this rescinding minute, thereby restoring the abrogated regulations. Mr. Heitmann exhibited a great array of patent pills and potions which he said should be on the black-list. An oil widely advertised to cure everything contained 92 per cent. alcohol. Many deaths were due to children's soothing syrups and powders. He had no scruple about asking the Government to break its promise to the Council. He would break anything if he could break those murderers.

Mr. Lander (Labour).—Lynch them.

The motion was agreed to by 18 to 9. The only Minister voting with the majority was the honorary Minister (Mr. Angwin). Mr. Collier (Minister for Mines) voted against the motion. The others were not present.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

A special meeting of the Board was held on August 27. Present:—Messrs. J. T. Weaver, (President), H. T. Gould, W. B. Drake, M. Rushton and James Reid (Registrar).

The proposed new Poisons' Act and schedules were the subject of consideration. Mr. Drake read the draft of the new schedules as prepared by himself and Mr. Rushton, which were approved.

On the motion of Mr. Rushton, it was resolved to adopt two forms of Poisons' licenses. One for storekeepers and one for wholesalers.

The Act itself was then run through, and various amendments suggested, and after discussion it was resolved that Messrs. Drake and Rushton draw up a report setting forth the views of the Board and that the Attorney-General be asked to bring in a Bill to give effect thereto.

The regular monthly meeting was held on September 18. Present:—Messrs. J. T. Weaver (President), M. Rushton, T. James, H. Sidwell, H. T. Gould, and the Registrar, Mr. James Reid.

Reciprocity with Victoria.—After the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting the question of Reciprocity with Victoria, held over from the last meeting, was further considered. The President reported that while he was in Melbourne he had interviewed the Victorian Registrar (Mr. Butchers), but had nothing to report other than was already before the Board in the correspondence. After discussion, it was resolved that this Board cannot see its way to recede from the position taken up in regard to the arrangements for reciprocity already in existence, and the Registrar was directed to forward a copy of the New Zealand Gazette notice in the matter, to Victoria as setting out the lines on which this Board would reciprocate.

C. Pitt, Campbelltown.—Correspondence was read from Mr. M. J. Clarke, counsel to the Board, intimating that the case against Mr. Pitt for leaving an unqualified assistant in charge of his pharmacy during his absence, had been tried on the 10th inst., and that the defendant had been fined 21/-, and two guineas counsel's fee.

Mr. Gould moved, and Mr. Rushton seconded, that the correspondence be referred to the Attorney-General, as he had promised that these cases should be tried before a police magistrate, whereas two local justices had adjudicated in this case.

Police report was read intimating that Mr. F. W. Watts was relieving for Mr. Brown, of Zeehan, during his absence on holiday. Registrar to make enquiry as to who was taking Mr. Watts' place in St. Mary's.

Poisons' Act.—Mr. Rushton asked for further time to prepare report of the Board views as to the amendments required in the Poisons Act.

B.P.—Mr. Rushton moved, and Mr. Gould seconded, that the Hon. the Chief Secretary be requested to forward the following resolution to the Colonial Office:—"The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania respectfully urges that as the British Pharmacopoeia is the standard and authority in this State, pharmacists should be officially represented in the preparation of any edition subsequent to the one now about to be issued, and that the nomination of such pharmacists should be in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on September 18. Present:—Messrs. J. A. Crisp (President), W. G. Burton, T. James, and the Secretary (Mr. James Reid).

P.D.L.—Correspondence was read from Melbourne intimating the hope that in the course of a day or two satisfactory arrangements would be completed in reference to insurances, but so far nothing further has come to hand. Mr. Sidwell asked if a prospectus he had received relating to Amalgamated Insurance Ltd. had any connection with the matter, and the Secretary was directed to write to Melbourne for the fullest information.

The editor of the *C. and D.* wrote, asking for copies of all acts and regulations in any way affecting pharmacists, and Secretary was directed to procure same and send them on.

National Insurance literature was tabled by the Secretary, and it was resolved that Messrs. Crisp and James be a committee to look into the matter and watch the progress of events in this connection in Australia and report to the next meeting.

Early Closing.—Mr. Burton reported that he had interviewed Mr. Howyrod, M.P., who was bringing in a bill to amend the Early Closing Act, who had informed him that if the proposed amendments were carried it would secure early closing to chemists.

Dr. Purdy and the Pharmacy Board.

Dr. Purdy, upon retiring from the office of Chief Health Officer for Tasmania, among other compliments paid him, received a copy of a resolution from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, and has replied to the Secretary:—"I shall treasure your communication with the resolution as a testimony of our cordial relations. Without wishing to indulge in fulsome flattery, permit me to say that I consider that Tasmania has been fortunate in having maintained pharmacy at so high a level, and that, in my opinion, I have never known a finer set of men engaged in pharmacy in any of the countries it has been my lot to work."

Mr. G. K. Brown, dispenser at the Zeehan District Hospital, has tendered his resignation to Mr. James Charlton, the chairman of the board.

Legal.

Inferior Malt Extract.

At the Prahran police court on September 22 Thos. H. Chynoweth, grocer, 60 Chapel-street, Windsor, was charged by the local health authorities with having sold, to the prejudice of the purchaser, an article of food, to wit malt extract, which was not of the nature and quality demanded.

Mr. Herald, city solicitor, described the sample (Oak Leaf brand) as being about a quarter strength, and said it was a disgraceful fraud on the public to palm off such stuff on the representation set forth on the label, that it was "recommended by the medical profession, being absolutely pure."

Frederic Dunn, city analyst, said the percentage of total solids of the sample was 76.4, and the diastasic power was such that 100 grains would, in 30 minutes, at a temperature of 4 deg. C., convert 78 grains of starch into a corresponding amount of maltose. The result showed the sample to be 68 per cent. below the standard in its diastasic power.

Albert Koch, analyst for the defence, said there were two standards of malt extract manufactured, one for medical purposes and the other for the use of bakers. The shortage of diastasic qualities in the sample was due to excessive heat in manufacture. There was no profit accruing to the makers in the reduction of those qualities, which was accidental. Witness had previously analysed samples which complied with the standard. The maker was James Hood, of Flinders-street, Melbourne.

The bench imposed a fine of £5, with £3/3/- costs, the chairman, Mr. McKinnon, J.P., remarking that the innocent retailer was responsible to the law.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

At the Nagambie court of petty sessions on September 26, B. Wagstaff, who recently visited

the district to attend to horses' teeth, was charged with not being registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1890, and with pretending to be Robert Muller, a veterinary surgeon. It was stated that defendant had attended to a number of Mr. Muller's horses which had dental trouble. Defendant denied that he had represented himself as a veterinary surgeon. After hearing the evidence the bench inflicted a fine of £3, with 17/6 costs. On a second charge of representing himself to be a veterinary dentist and obtaining from Mr. M. Hickers £3 for attending to horses' teeth, the bench inflicted a fine of £3.

Defective Baking Powder.

At the Prahran court on October 2nd, Archibald Crofts, grocer, 12 Chapel-street and elsewhere, was charged by the local authorities with having sold baking power which was not of the quality demanded by the purchaser.

Frederick Dunn, public analyst, stated that the sample (Lewis and Whitty's baking powder, "Snowdrift" brand) did not comply with the standard, being 27 per cent. below the standard in its percentage of carbon dioxide by weight.

Defendant, sworn, stated that before purchasing the goods he was assured by the manufacturers' traveller that the powder complied with the requirements of the law, a notification to that effect being printed on the label, viz., "This baking powder is in accordance with the stipulation of the Board of Health." Witness further stated that he had been advised by the manufacturers to plead guilty, they promising to pay the fine; but as his reputation was at stake, he insisted on fighting it out.

Much legal argument ensued, during which the city solicitor, Mr. Hearld, stated that unless the retailer was held responsible the fraudulent manufacturer could put up inferior goods, and by means of false labels and untruthful travellers palm them off on to the public through the retailer, who might honestly enough plead innocence. He pointed out that the retailer was empowered to recover every penny of the penalty from the manufacturer.

The bench convicted defendant, and imposed a fine of 40/-, with £3/14/5 costs. A stay of fourteen days was granted.

Poisons Act Prosecution.

At the Stratford Police Court on September 26th, Superintendent Fowler, acting under instructions from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, proceeded against Benjamin Arthur Wilson, newspaper proprietor, for selling poison to George Mildenhall on the 14th June, contrary to the provisions of the Poisons Act.

Harry Brown, 16 years of age, said he knew defendant, and was in his employ. He remembered George Mildenhall going to defendant's office and asking if Mr. Wilson were in. Mildenhall asked if witness had any strychnine to poison rats. Both went into the office, and he took a bottle and showed it to Mildenhall, who said he would take it. Witness told Mildenhall he would have to see Mr. Wilson and sign for it. He said he would see Mr. Wilson, and witness told Mr. Wilson in the evening that George Mildenhall had got the strychnine. A good deal of the poison was there for the members of the Rabbit Suppression League. He knew the poison was for them, but did not know whether Mr. Mildenhall was a member or not. He thought everybody would have to sign for it. He did not get any money or mention any price. Mr. Mildenhall had put the bottle in his pocket, and said he would see Mr. Wilson about signing. He sold the poisons without instructions. His duty was to do printing office work—not to sell poisons.

Constable Mossop gave evidence that defendant had no qualification to sell poison. He produced a statement made by the previous witness. He had heard Harry Brown say that he did not make a sale. The poison was kept for the members of the league, for whom it had been bought, and Mr. Wilson alleged he made nothing out of it.

Mr. Rice, for the defence, said the Bench would have to be satisfied there was a sale, and submitted that Brown's evidence did not show there was. The statement to Mildenhall, that he would have to sign for the poison, was only one of a number of ways Brown had employed to put Mildenhall off. It was undoubtedly a weak case, and his worship should find from the evidence there was no sale. Mr. Wilson was away at a funeral. Even if there was a sale, the boy had nothing to do with selling poisons, but was employed printing. He had had no instructions to deal with poisons.

The P.M. said he thought there had been a sale by conduct, and that it had been made on behalf of defendant, who had ratified it.

Benjamin Arthur Wilson said he had been away on the 14th June. Brown had told him about the transaction in the evening, and said that he (Brown) had told Mildenhall he could not take the poison unless he was a member of the league, and Mildenhall had put it in his pocket and walked out, saying he would see about it. Brown had said he had not sold it. Brown said he would have to sign and see Mr. Wilson. Brown had no authority to sell the poison. Witness was the honorary secretary of the Rabbit Suppression League, and was instructed at a meeting last year to get poison, which he had done. Members came in and paid cost price for it. They simply put the money in for the poison, and witness sent to Melbourne for it. He was acting as an agent for those who were like his employers. The poison had never belonged to him, and he had made no profit out of it. It was not his money or his strychnine, and there was no payment for services.

The P.M. said the poison should have been kept under lock and key. Under the circumstances, the case disclosed no serious offence, but was merely a technical one. The defendant would be fined 10s.

A further charge against defendant for selling poison to John Long, grazier, a member of the Rabbit Suppression League, with withdrawn.

Are Pills Food?—Supreme Court Decision.

Whether the Pure Food Act, when amended, was so altered as to include pills among "any article of food, or other article, or substance or compound," was a question dealt with by Mr. Justice Hodges in the Practice Court on October 10th. At the Geelong Petty Sessions, on September 23rd, 1912, John Whitfield, trading as "The Via Vitae Herbal Remedy Company," manufacturer of herbal remedies, of Aberdeen-street, Newtown, Geelong, was convicted of having sold pills, actually containing "sulphur, guaiacum resin, cream of tartar, and powdered rhubarb, with traces of starch and sugar," which were falsely described as "a herbal remedy containing no minerals or drugs." He appealed to the Court of General Sessions, which decided that "pills" were not food or other substances within the meaning of the Pure Food Act. However, the chairman, Judge Box, stated a case for the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Hodges said that it was clear that there must be some limitation on the meaning of the words "food or other article." If an article sold as steel were not steel, that steel would not come under the Pure Food Act. At the same time, some meaning had to be given to the words "other article or substance or compound" which were added when the Act was amended. It had to be remembered that the original Act in another section dealt with drugs as well as food, and there was no doubt that a pill was a drug. He therefore arrived at the conclusion that a pill was an "article or substance or compound" within the meaning of the Act. The order of the Court of General Sessions quashing the conviction was accordingly set aside, and the conviction by the justices at Geelong upheld.

Early Closing.

A Wag's Opinion.

The lay press does not often honour pharmacists with expressions of opinion on their movements, but in a recent issue of the *World's News*, the editor expresses himself as follows on the question of early closing:—

"Strange that the pharmacists, or, at any rate, a considerable number of them, are agitating excitedly for legislation compelling them to close their shops early—even as early as six o'clock—while nobody ever hears of hotelkeepers rushing off to the Government for an Act enforcing the closing of all bars after dark. But if a man is allowed by law to fill himself up with indifferent whisky until 11 o'clock, surely he should not be prevented from obtaining the chemist's sundries necessary for the relief of his bad head before he retires home. The highest medical authorities are agreed that alcohol is a genuine poison if you take enough of it, though some people seem positively to relish a process of slow poisoning. What can the intelligent foreigner say when he finds the sale of poison legal up to 11 p.m., while attempts are being made to stop the sale of the antidote long before that hour? A man may buy a bottle of gin in the middle of the night, but he is not to be allowed to buy a bottle of scent after the street lamps are lit. The whole arrangement is very perplexing, and just shows what an illogical position the law is forced into when it begins to settle conditions of work. One trading establishment may keep open from 6 in the morning until 11 at night. Another must open at 9 a.m. and close on the tick of 6, under penalty of pandemonium and summonses for breach of awards. The chemist is a real benefactor to his species. He sells those things which, when made up according to the medical man's spidery and apparently quite illegible directions, remove intolerable pains and give the sufferer the blessed boon of sleep. But if the early closing of all chemists' shops comes into force the sufferer will have to "stick it out" until 9 o'clock in the morning as best he can. Of course, chemists are human, as well as other people, and want their evenings to themselves. Parliament, in its alleged wisdom, has here a question to decide compared with which Solomon's celebrated judgment on the issue, 'Who owns the baby?' was a simple one."

P.A.T.A.

Benger's Food.

Mr. John A. Wilson, resident manager in Australia for Benger's Food Limited, writes that Benger's Food is now on the protected list of proprietary articles, that the retail price has been fixed at face value, viz., 1/6 and 2/6, and that it will in future be necessary for wholsale buyers in New South Wales to forward duplicates of their orders to the Sydney office of Benger's Food Ltd., 117 Pitt Street, Sydney; this to comply with the regulations of P.A.T.A.

October Additions to Protected List.

Size.	Name of Article	Price to Retailers, less usual disc. for cash. Doz.	Min. Price to Public.
4 oz.	Hycol	6/6	0/9
8 oz.	Eclipse Liquid Soap, sprinkler top	8/6	1/-
8 oz.	Eclipse Phenyle Disinfectant	8/-	1/-
	Dr. Theinhardt's Foods—		
10 oz.	Hygiama	26/- Assort. doz.	2/9
18 oz.	,,	39/- lots. dz. price	4/3
	Hygiama Tablets— Square and Round	13/- ,, ,,	1/6
10 oz.	Infantina Food	17/-	1/8
18 oz.	,, ,,	26/- ,, ,,	2/9
Small	Jones' Australian Oil	13/6 Special rates	1/6
Large	,, ,,	27/- larger lots	3/-
	Liptic Dental Requisites—		
	Tooth Brush Holder	10/9	1/3
	Dental Paste	6/-	0/9
	Dentifrice	8/-	1/-
	Formalin Mixture	4/-	0/6
	Tooth Polishers (wood)	4/3	0/6
	Tape Frames (with 1 tape on)	8/-	1/-
	Tape Frames & 6 Silk Tapes	11/-	1/3
	Silk Tapes only	3/6	0/6
Pinax	Hair Oil	13/6	1/6
Pinkettes		10/-, 10/6 less dz. lots	1/-
Bishop's	Fruit Saline	18/-	2/-

P.D.L.

General Meeting of Pharmacists.

Amalgamated Insurance of Australia Ltd.

A general meeting of pharmacists was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on September 30th. Mr. Frank Buckhurst, chairman of directors, presided over an attendance of about seventy.

The chairman explained that the meeting had been called primarily to discuss the prospectus of Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd., and also to consider the more recent developments in connection with National Insurance. Before dealing with these matters, he referred to the activities of the P.D.L. in connection with various matters which had come under notice during the year. There was still a tremendous amount of work to be done, and it was because of this that the directors wished the insurance scheme to be taken up wholeheartedly by pharmacists. He acknowledged the cordial and friendly relations which had from the first existed between the P.D.L. and the Pharmaceutical Society and Pharmacy Board. Each body was working with the same object, the advancement of pharmacy. By constituting the Federal Council another definite onward step had been taken, the value of which was not yet fully realised. Australian pharmacists were consolidating and unifying their influence, and he believed that the Federal Council and Amalgamated Insurance Ltd. were going to become important factors in the future. Turning to the insurance scheme, Mr. Buckhurst traced the history of the negotiations with the I.O.A., and paid a eulogy to that office for the considerate and generous treatment shown to the P.D.L.. The I.O.A. were quite prepared to go on with the present agreement, and arrangements had been made with them to renew all the existing policies. But the directors found that by participating in the flotation of an entirely new company much greater freedom of action would be secured. They therefore consulted the presidents of the New South Wales and South Australian branches, and, after several conferences with the solicitor, certain agreements were drawn up and the prospectus of Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) was issued. Under these agreements P.D.L. was to have a director on the board of each local company and three directors on the head office board. The company was also to have an option of purchase within five years over 10,000 amalgamated shares at par. Members would see the large possibilities in connection with this option. The directors therefore urged pharmacists to become shareholders in the new company. They did not ask them to take large parcels of shares, but they wanted every one to take a few at least. In this way, and later on by giving their insurances to Amalgamated, they could greatly assist in making the connection a profitable one. The shares were issued at 5s. fully paid up, and there was no further liability on them. He instanced the great success which had followed the formation of other Australian insurance companies. Amalgamated started off with the advantage of a made business to a great extent. It was applying the co-operative principle to insurance. Other trading organisations would come in and assist in getting business. There was a big field for an Australian office of this kind. Everyone had some insurance to give. Why should they not give it to an Australian office with Australian interests and with Australian shareholders. He urged them to earnestly consider the matter, and as far as they were able, take shares in the new company.

Mr. Rankin said that he did not like to be critical, but as a director he must admit he was not satisfied with the position taken up by the general manager of the I.O.A., who had undertaken at any cost to stick to the P.D.L., and carry out his promises to the directors and to the members. He believed a little adverse criticism was healthy. He desired to ask Mr. Stockfeld, the general manager of the I.O.A., how the new company was going to do what the I.O.A. had been unable to? Was Amalgamated going to become a member of the Underwriters' Association? He was not speaking in any antagonistic way, but he raised these questions because he wished the members to have the fullest information on the subject.

The chairman then explained the position in regard to the points raised by Mr. Rankin. The I.O.A. had been forced into cancelling its agreement with P.D.L. through no fault of the general manager. Certain circumstances had arisen (which he outlined in detail), which had brought about the cancellation. The I.O.A. had been perfectly frank with them, it had acted both generously and whole-heartedly in the matter, and as chairman he had nothing but praise to give them for what they had done during the critical times which had arisen during the past six months.

Mr. Stockfeld, general manager of the I.O.A., then addressed the meeting. For obvious reasons, he asked the press to refrain from giving information which would be used to their detriment to other companies. He traversed the points raised by Mr. Rankin, and explained the position in regard to commission on insurances and membership of the Association. To his mind the new company was certain to grow into a big thing. Already it was meeting with great success in Sydney and Brisbane, and in all the States other trading bodies were taking an interest in its formation. He read a letter received from Mr. Druitt, the general manager, detailing what he had done in Brisbane. The directors in the different States were all men of ability, and would influence their various organisations to take up the scheme. Mr. Stockfeld then showed the extent to which the business of the I.O.A. had grown in 2½ years. He believed Amalgamated would do still better things.

The Secretary read the following letter received that day from Mr. Sydney Mears:—

"Sydney, Sept. 27, 1913.

"The President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence."

"Dear Sir,—At the present time Australian pharmacists have before them a matter in which they should act in an undoubtedly united manner.

The Amalgamated Insurance Co. Ltd. is a company in which every pharmacist should have shares, no matter how few, first, because it is a company that he is vitally interested in. Secondly, because he has such a large controlling power in it, and, thirdly, to support his directors in the work they have undertaken, not only by their words, but by their actions, as they have taken a solid monetary interest in the new company by acquiring shares in their own names, thus showing their faith in its success.

"Consider what P.D.L. has accomplished in the last 12 months. It has brought about a strong organisation of pharmacists from a fighting, bitter and unorganised class, and we in New South Wales—our experience has only been four months —feel delighted at even the work that has already been accomplished in binding the pharmacists' interests together from one end of Australia to the other; and if that has been possible, through the financial help of an ordinary insurance company, how much greater *must be* the result from a company in which pharmacists have such a strong controlling influence.

"Your N.S.W. directors are taking a very keen and active interest in making this a success, and already the country is responding to our circulars.

"The success of the company is assured from other quarters than pharmacists, and it would be indeed a fearful condition if pharmacists did not rally around and support a company whose interests are so wrapped up in theirs.

"The good feeling that has already been brought about between the States, and the way in which pharmacists have been united against the common enemy are proofs of what can be done in a little while with concentrated effort.

"Your N.S.W. directors wish you every success for your meeting to-night, and I am enclosing you application forms for shares and cheques in our new company.

"Yours very sincerely,

"SYDNEY MEARS,

"For and on behalf of the N.S.W. directors of P.D.L."

After a further discussion and the answering of a number of questions, Mr. F. Lee moved:—

"That this meeting endorse the action of the directors in assisting in the formation of Amalgamated Insurance Ltd., and pledges itself to do its utmost to make the movement a success."

Mr. Lee strongly urged pharmacists to support the new company. The opportunity was now in their hands, and if they made the most of it the future would be assured. In his opinion, the directors had struck a very good bargain. They had given unlimited time and infinite patience to the consideration of the new scheme, and he sincerely hoped that Amalgamated Insurance would receive from pharmacists the full measure of support it deserved. Mr. Fisher seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

National Insurance.

The chairman then asked the secretary to outline the present position with regard to National Insurance. Mr. Butchers said that Mr. Bailey, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, had had brought under his notice the fact that Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Federal Statistician, was about to issue a series of questions bearing on this subject for pharmacists to answer. Immediately this became known, the various State organisations were communicated with, and it was suggested that an Insurance Committee of five or six members should be appointed to deal with the questions, and that when the answers were formulated some means should be taken to get federal consideration on the main principles involved. It was also thought advisable to get into touch with the members of the medical profession. Mr. Knibbs had not yet issued the questions, but he was willing to give consideration to any particular question which might be suggested by the meeting.

Mr. Towl said that the matter was an important one. As pharmacists, they must carefully watch what was being done. They were certainly entitled to some representation on whatever committees were appointed. It was a very big subject, and until the questions were received it was not possible to deal adequately with it. He moved that Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Kernot, Leete, Owen and Towl be appointed a local insurance advisory committee, to draw up a report and submit same to the annual meeting of the members to be held on November 18. Mr. Lee seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Cork Duties.

The chairman drew attention to the proposed increase in the duty on corks. It was a serious matter, and he thought that as there was such a large and representative attendance some resolution should be carried and conveyed to the Interstate Commission.

Mr. Rankin moved, Mr. Champion seconded:—"That this meeting strongly protests against the proposed increase in the duty on corks."

The motion was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings and the meeting adjourned.

VICTORIA.

The directors met on September 30. Present:—Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Cornell, Gulliver, Peters, Rankin and Towl. Apology from Mr. Mewkill.

Correspondence.—Credit notes were received from the I.O.A. for general insurances on account of Messrs. W. H. Andrews, Healesville; Tonkin and Spiller, Glenferrie; W. D. Williams, Hawthorn; P. M. Hendry, Brighton; H. B. Taylor, Richmond; F. Creshire, Melbourne; G. H. Bartleman, North Fitzroy; and C. Hembrow, Beechworth.

W. H. Fleay, Ballarat, stating that he intended taking shares in "Amalgamated" and urging pharmacists to give their loyal and generous support to the directors in their new venture.

The I.O.A., forwarding cheque for £44/10/3, amount of commission due to P.D.L. to 30th September.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

THE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

For Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance.

Head Office: 41 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE

DIRECTORS—Sir Henry Weedon, K.B., Chairman; Hon. Wm. Angliss, M.L.C.; E. C. Dyason, Esq.; Robt. Ramsay, Esq.; Hon. R. A. Crouch.

CHEMISTS can obtain Special Concessions as regards their Life Assurance by placing their business through the Authorised Agents of the Company—

THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,

360 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

TWO SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE L.C.A. POLICIES.

PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT.—A special concession is made to holders of any L.C.A. Policy carrying a death risk by which the full sum assured is payable in the event of the Life Assured becoming PERMANENTLY DISABLED BY ACCIDENT, by the loss of two limbs or two eyes, or one limb and one eye. In the event of the Life Assured losing one limb or one eye by accident, the L.C.A. will IMMEDIATELY pay one-fourth of the sum assured, and a proportionate abatement will be made in future premiums.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.—The L.C.A. also gives a further most important concession to holders of Policies involving a death risk. The fees usually paid will be defrayed by the Company in any case, approved by a Company's Medical Officer, of a Policy-holder requiring and receiving hospital treatment in any public hospital in Australia. There is no charge whatever for this concession, which is an ADDITIONAL BENEFIT given to the actual Life Assured.

HOUSE PURCHASE CONTRACTS.—Particulars of an attractive scheme, combining the benefits of Life Assurance with the principle of House Purchase by easy payments, are given in a pamphlet which will be forwarded to any address on application.

GET AN UP-TO-DATE CONTRACT IN AN UP-TO-DATE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

Write for a Copy of our Full Prospectus.

Head Offce: 41 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE. CHAS. G. WATSON, General Manager.

P.D.L. MEMBERS TEAR THIS OFF AND POST TO

THE MANAGER.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED,

41 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Dear Sir,—I should be glad if you would instruct your representative to call upon me relative to Life Insurance.

Name.. .....

Age next Birthday..... Occupation .....

Amount..... Address.....

It Pays you to Sell

GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

1 Dozen	and under	12 Dozen	...	15s. 0d.	per	Dozen.
12 ,,	,,	30 ,,	...	14s. 3d.	,,	
30 ,,	,,	60 ,,	...	13s. 6d.	,,	
60 ,,	and over	... ...	...	12s. 9d.	,,	

Minimum Retail Price strictly maintained at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

Goods delivered free in Melbourne and Suburbs.
Country Orders F.O.B. Melbourne.
2½ per cent. discount for cash within thirty days of delivery.

Orders sent to **TWENTIETH CENTURY MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY PTY. LTD., 495 Collins St., Melbourne,** will receive immediate attention.

N.B.—As the rights for New South Wales belong to a different proprietary, the Mixture supplied by the Company may not be sold in or sent into New South Wales, but may be sold in or sent into any other State. We, however, act as agents for the Proprietors of the Mixture for New South Wales, and will quote prices for and supply such Mixture on application.

GREATOIDS

The Small but Great Pill for

Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Worms.

A SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED PILL.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.	1 dozen	and under	12 doz.,	15/-	per doz.	
	12 ,,	,,	30 ,,	15/-	,,	less 10 per cent.
	30 ,,	and over	...	15/-	,,	,, 15 ,,

Minimum Retail Price strictly maintained at 1/6 per package.
2½% discount for cash within 30 days of delivery.
Goods Delivered Free in Melbourne and Suburbs and the Country.

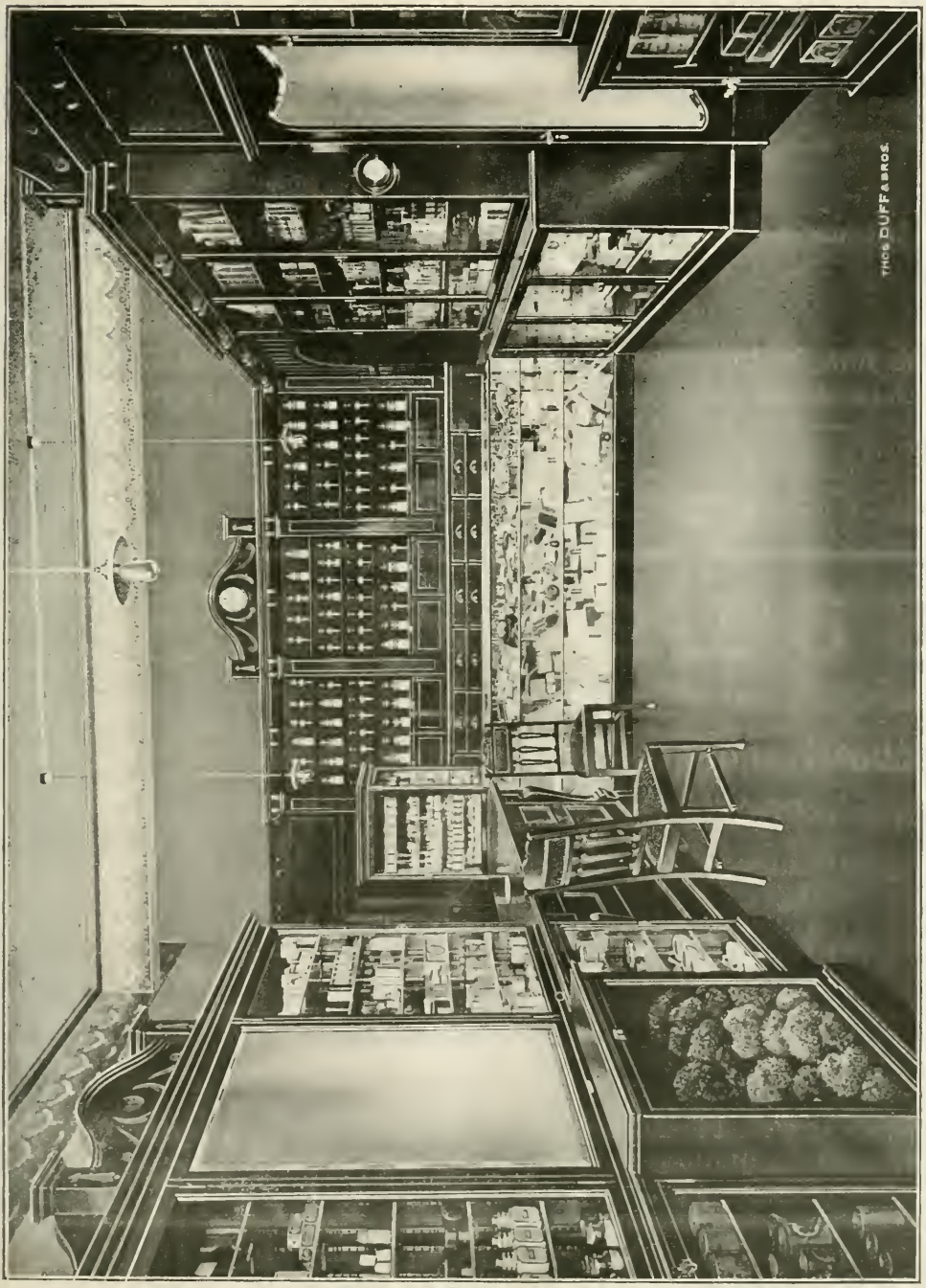
Orders sent to

Twentieth Century Manufacturing & Agency Co. Pty. Ltd.,

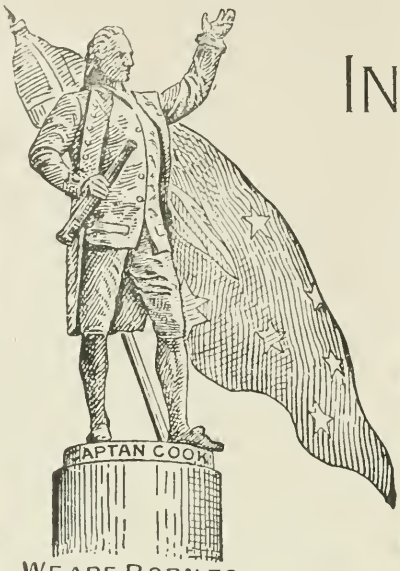
495 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Will receive immediate attention.

THOS. DUFF & BROS., SHOP FITTERS,
PTY. LTD.
Show Case Makers and Shop Front Builders,
396-400 SWANSTON STREET (NORTH END), MELBOURNE.
TELEPHONE 3199.



Interior of shop front fitted up by us for Messrs. J. A. Jones & Co., Essendon.



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THE

INSURANCE OFFICE

OF

AUSTRALIA LTD.

THE.....

I.O.A.

Fire. Accident. Marine. Live Stock.

HEAD OFFICE FOR VICTORIA:

37 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE.

W. R. CAVE, MANAGER.

SUPPORT THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

For full particulars apply to **THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,**

360 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

CHEMISTS' INDEMNITY POLICIES A SPECIALITY.

The I.O.A. Policies are accepted by the Savings Banks.

BRANCHES:

Sydney (H.O.), Brisbane, Perth, Rockhampton, Ballarat, Bendigo (Vic). Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, Townsville, Geelong (Vic.)

NEW MEMBERS FOR ELECTION.

New South Wales.	Sabiel, Hermann Paul	Sydney.
	Brereton, Robt. Gordon	Marrickville.
	Perry, Gilbert Henry	Marrickville.
	Gray, Leonard Alexander	Surrey Hills.
	McCredie, Norman Thos.	Sydney.
	Gabriel, T. A.	Condoblin.
	Friedlieb, R. C.	Albury.
Victoria.	Mitchell, George	Footscray.
Western Australia.	Birks, John Napier	Perth.
	Lohrmann, Fredk. Theo.	Perth.
	Howling, Hugh Oswald	Perth.
	George, J. B.	Perth.
	Landaner, Louis Isaac	Perth.
	Spencer, Herbert Frowd	Wagin.
	Maloney, Michael Joseph	Perth.
	Trouchet, Louis J. A.	Perth.
	Tindale, John Henry	Guildford.
	Tilly, Arthur Lindsay	Perth.
	Prior, Gulley Fred.	West Leederville.
	Parkes, Arthur Vaughan	Bunbury.
	Parry, Ezra	Fremantle.
	Southee, Frank	Perth.
	Sagar, Edward Arthur	Cottesloe.
	Scurlock, John	Perth.
	Laurence, T. A.	Pingelly.
	Cooper, John Gilchrist	Subiaco.
	Plummer, F. Robertson	Perth
	Stewart, Robert John	Northam.
	Boileau, John	Kalgoorlie.
	Elliot, Edward Burton	Kalgoorlie.
	Kelly, Michael	Kalgoorlie.
	Lee, Harry Saxon	Boulder City.
	Fairfowl, Arthur Edwd.	Kalgoorlie.
	Collett, Francis W.	Perth.
	McDowell, Thomas	Bunbury.

Geelong Dispensary.—The secretary stated that the Executive Committee of the Geelong Dispensary had issued the following circular to their members:—

"The Executive Commitee desire to bring under your notice statements made by local chemists that members frequently purchase goods for friends who are not members of a Friendly Society.

"Rule 20 states distinctly 'That any member procuring or attempting to procure medicines or any other Goods from the dispensary for persons who are not entitled thereto shall be prosecuted by the Trustees.'

"Your Committee trusts that members, while enjoying the privileges extended to them as members of the institution will (if these statements made are correct) while rendering themselves liable to prosecution, also see the injustice of such actions as detrimental to the business houses of the city, as well as to the institution, which aims to provide members (not the general public) with all the advantages possible.

"On behalf of the Executive Committee,
H. S. BUTTERS, President.
HY. MARSH, Secretary.

The chairman stated that one of the results of the recent conference was the greater disposition on the part of the dispensaries to realise the position as regards the sale of goods outside of the provisions of the Act. He believed that the conference had done a vast amount of good.

Accounts were passed for payment, and it was resolved that an additional sum of £50 be placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, bringing it up to £418/6/3.

The meeting then adjourned.

The directors met on October 15th. Present:—Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair) and Messrs. Gulliver, Francis, Peters, and Towl. Apologies from Messrs. Cornell and Mewkill.

Correspondence inwards and outwards was read and minuted.

Mr. A. L. Tilly (W.A.) wrote, stating that in connection with the National Insurance scheme a meeting of the Federal Council should be held with representatives present from Queensland and Tasmania.

Secretary Interstate Commission forwarded Tariff Enquiry form for protest against proposed increased duty on corks.

A. E. Druitt, general manager, Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd., wrote, acknowledging a number of applications for shares in the company.

W. H. Porter (S.A.) and H. J. Mewkill (St. Arnaud), wrote, expressing their very deep regret at Mr. Sydney Mears' untimely death and their appreciation of his valuable work in connection with pharmaceutical matters.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—William Wearne, North Richmond; Percy S. Utber, Murtoa.

Death of Mr. Mears.—The chairman said that it was his very sad duty to have to report the death of Mr. Sydney Mears. It had come as a great blow to him, as his friendship with Mr. Mears had extended over many years. The loss of his services to the P.D.L. cause was very great, but greater still was the grief occasioned by the death of a true friend. Mr. Mears' enthusiasm for the P.D.L. scheme had already done wonders, and he hoped that his colleagues on the board would leave no stone unturned to continue the good work so auspiciously begun. When it became known that Mr. Mears had died, the directors asked Mr. Towl if he could possibly go to Sydney that afternoon to attend the funeral, and he was glad to be able to state that through Mr. Towl's kindness the directors were able to pay their last tokens of respect to their departed friend. He moved that a record be placed in the minutes of the very valuable services rendered to pharmacy by Mr. Sydney Mears, and that a letter be forwarded to Mrs. Mears, conveying the very sincere sorrow of the directors in the loss she had sustained.

Mr. Towl seconded the motion. He was glad he was able to go to Sydney as requested to be present at the interment. It was a compliment to the New South Wales branch, and it showed the high opinion they had formed of Mr. Mears' capabilities. Mr. Mears had passed away in the midst of his pharmaceutical work. His last words were spoken to a meeting of pharmacists in the P.D.L. cause. Before he (Mr. Towl) left Sydney he had had a conference with the local directors, and it had been decided to ask Mr. Faris Ings if he would consent to be nominated

for the vacancy on the board. He believed the work would go on, and that the sad loss they had sustained would impel the directors to do everything possible to make P.D.L. the successful organisation which Mr. Mears had mapped out for it.

Claim for Damages.—The secretary reported that a claim for damages had been made against a city pharmacist for an alleged dispensing error. It was stated that a mixture had been wrongly dispensed, and that as the result of the omission of one of the principal ingredients, the patient had had his illness prolonged, and thereby suffered unnecessary pain, and lost some valuable business he was negotiating for. The medicine was now being analysed, and the claim had been placed in the hands of the I.O.A. for settlement

Annual Meeting.—The date of the annual meeting was fixed for Tuesday, November 18th, at 8.30 p.m. The secretary read the draft of the annual report and financial statement, which were ordered to be printed and circulated to the members.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Francis) submitted the monthly financial statement, and the meeting adjourned.

College Notes.

Short History of the College of Pharmacy.

(Contributed by T. E. Turner.)

Mr. A. H. Jackson was again the lecturer in 1888, and an early start was made, as the course opened on January 9th. Even at this period the increasing number of students was giving the council anxiety as to accommodation, and shortly afterwards a deputation to the Minister of Lands was arranged for to get an exact agreement as to the land available to the College for building purposes.

Messrs. C. R. Blackett, Jos. Bosisto, and D. McAlpine, were appointed examiners in chemistry, materia medica, and botany respectively; and during the year, Dr. Shields, the Government medical officer, for the first time reported on the examinations, and declared his appreciation of the high standards of all of them—preliminary, intermediate, and final.

An innovation of the year was the visiting committee, which consisted of two members of the council, who came periodically to consult with the director and demonstrator as to apparatus and other requirements, to find out how stock was being kept, and to inquire into any matter of detail of the working of the institution. Two sound practical men they were—Messrs. Potts and Tompsitt.

Mr. Blackett, who always took such a keen interest in the teaching of the College, had become dissatisfied with the two courses in the year, and at a meeting of the educational committee in April, moved that it be a recommendation to the Council to change to one course in the year. This was considered at the May meeting, and the subject postponed till the return of the president, Mr. Huntsman, who was then in Europe. On the president's return, the matter was duly considered, and it was decided not to make any alteration in the then existing programme. The Journal expressed its pleasure at the decision, although (in an editorial on the subject), admitting that the Society of Great Britain had just seen fit to revert to the one course in the year. This precious editorial gave as the main reasons for supporting the two courses, that the student in vacations gave his time to relaxation, and not to reviewing his work, and that hardship might be inflicted on some who might just be able to attend lectures after the course had commenced, and would then have to wait till the next year.

Something which, if it had eventuated, would have altered the whole existence of the College, was the proposal which the Council had received and considered at their April meeting from the Working Men's College, to give their students instruction in chemistry. The council received the proposition favourably, and promised the most liberal terms. The main reason of the Working Men's was to save the expense of erecting a laboratory. However, it did not come off. The medical students of the second year again attended in great strength for pharmacy, and I came into contact with some who are now among the leaders of the profession. Veterinary students appeared for the first time to do their chemistry, but there were only four, and they worked along with the pharmaceuticals.

Mr. Jackson's appointment was not renewed at the end of the year, and it remains in my mind that the non-renewal was solely owing to friction with certain officials. Inability could certainly not be charged against him, for able man he most assuredly was. That the year 1889 would not know him as the director was foreshadowed early. In the Journal appeared a little message from Mr. Huntsman, then in London, especially acknowledging the courtesies paid him by Mr. Sidney Plowman and the authorities of Bloomsbury Square. Later on the leading article stated that the offer of the direction of the College had been made to Mr. Plowman, and from internal knowledge, I had good reason to believe that it would be accepted.

My term of a year completed in May; Mr. Macready, a student of Owen's College, Manchester, and lately with R. Muspratt and Sons, Liverpool, was appointed demonstrator. Looking at the class roll, I find that there still remain at work M. Rome, Yackandandah; H. Holmes, Sydney; J. F. Ogle, Maryborough; A. R. Downes, Northcote; C. Peacock, Malvern; H. V. Mummery, W.A.; H. B. Taylor, Richmond; F. E. Harsant, Donald; A. Nicholson, Albert Park; G. Mitchell, Footscray; W. T. G. Cook, and J. H. Kilgour, Rutherglen. Mel. Hemmons is practising dentistry at Warrnambool.

Thirteen passed the Final Examination during the year, and the majority of these were got ready by Paul Ward Farmer. I know I was; and I look back to the happy and instructive time we had with him. I had as class mates J. Hislop, J. Shrigley, J. G. Marsh and H. J. Terry.

A feature of the year was the formation of the Chemists' Cricket Club, under the secretaryship of Mr. Arthur Lewis, who made full use of recruits from among the students. The famous match—Wholesale v. Retail—was played at the

M.C.C. ground in February, when the Wholesale made 37 runs and the Retail 407. Walton took 5 wickets for 7 runs, and Alf. Heath made the record score for a chemist of 211 not out. Students in the team were:—Cranston, Mummery, Heath, Champion, Hemmons, Walton, and myself.

(To be continued.)

Past and Present Students' Re-Union.

A enjoyable social, arranged by the past and present students of the College, was held in the large laboratory on Tuesday evening, October 7. There was at attendance of about 100, including Messrs. Towl (1881), Shaw (1884), Turner (1885), Cheshire (1887), Bailey (1891), Parry (1892), Leete (1893), P. T. Williams (1897), Gabriel (1898), Skewes (1899), Burrows (1902), S. Fripp, Junr. (1903), O. Smith (1906), Rees (1911), Craig, Plowman, Butchers. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Bailey) occupied the chair and extended a welcome to those present. Apologies were received from Messrs. Buckhurst (1887) and A. E. Sayer. The laboratory presented quite a gala appearance, the committee having excelled themselves in the decorations. An excellent musical programme was dispensed, including pianoforte duet (Miss Craig and Mr. Jewkes), violin solo (Miss Mercer), sketch: "How I Studied" (Mr. Phil Skewes), sketches by Mr. Stan Frazer ("Little Bo Peep," and as an encore, "A Dumb Show"), and two excellent characterisations—a skit on "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and a boy's essay on a cat, a cow, and a turkey. Songs were rendered by Miss Winch ("Come, Sing to Me," and a Japanese Love Song), Mr. Kilgour Leishman ("The Two Grenadiers," "King Charles," and "The Toreador's Song"), Miss Carew ("A Night of Summer," and an encore), Mr. Osmond Smith ("Thy Toreador Am I," and "Absent"), Mr. Hall ("The Muleteer of Malaguar"), Messrs. Hall and Martin ("Watchman, What of the Night?" and as an encore, "Excelsior"). At the termination of the programme, refreshments were served, and dancing filled in the remainder of the evening until the imperative demands of last trains brought an enjoyable function to a close. The joint hon. secretaries, Messrs. McClelland (1911), and Kinder (1913), and the committee are to be congratulated on the success of the re-union. It is interesting to note that Mr. D. Shaw was the only old student present who was at the first College social in 1886.

Botanical Excursion.

The first botanical excursion of the present year's students of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy took place on Saturday, September 27th. The district selected was that of Frankston, as it is acknowledged to be one of the very best collecting grounds in the State.

The number of students who attended was rather smaller than usual, but fourteen, including some women students, took part in the field work. The route selected by the lecturer (who accompanied the class and was kept busy demonstrating during the whole time) led to the heights above Frankston. As the day was beautifully fine, a magnificent view of the bay was obtained; the Dandenongs, with the ranges beyond, Mount Macedon and the You Yangs, were clearly visible. The panorama was so fine that one enthusiastic woman student said the whole was suggestive of the Bay of Naples, the crescentic sweep of the shore from Davey's Point to Ricket Point representing the coast line of the Bay of Naples; the houses at Mordialloc the City of Naples, and the camel's hump of Mount Macedon the cone of Vesuvius.

The field work done was of a very useful kind, a very large number of species were secured, these being named and classified by the lecturer. Miss Craig had the honour of finding the first orchid, a Glossodia. There was a profusion of orchids in flower, and no less than eleven distinct species were obtained—one specimen of Prasophyllum elatum being 3 feet in height. The species found were Prasophyllum elatum, P. fuscum, Thelymitra flexuosa, Diuris longifolia, D. sulphurea, Lyperanthus nigricans, Eriochilus fimbriatus, Caladenia Menziesii, C. patersoni, Glossodia major, and Pterostylis nutanus. After the completion of the field work the visitors were entertained to tea at Frankston House by Dr. Plowman, and the party returned to Melbourne in the evening, filled with satisfaction that they had done good work, combined with keen enjoyment.

Cricket.

The annual match between the Chemists' C.C. and the College of Pharmacy Students was held on the Richmond Cricket Ground on Wednesday, October 8th, the day following the College re-union. Previous to the match De Gruchy was elected captain of the Chemists and Stahle of the students' team. De Gruchy won the toss and sent the students to the wickets. They made a poor start—Jones (4), Montgomery (1), Hore (0), and T.E.T. (of mat. med. fame) being quickly dismissed. Stahle (17) and Crimmins (62) made a good stand, and when separated the score stood at 5 for 90. The students, however, possessed a "tail" which "wagged," and the remaining batsmen—Blackett (5), Turner, A. (2), Murie (3), and Fitzpatrick (0), who were, no doubt, suffering a "reaction" from the "good things" of the previous evening, were dismissed for 13 runs, and the innings closed for 104 runs. The best bowling averages were:—McNeil, 3 for 4; and Matthias, 4 for 22. Gabriel kept wickets well. The opening pair for the Chemists were Gabriel and Matthias. The latter, after playing a capital innings, retired at 62. McNeil (retired) batted well for 57. The only other batsmen to score were Gabriel (17), De Gruchy (11), while Hillard (who played his first game for 12 years) batted patiently for 8 runs. The innings closed for 174, and the C.C.C. won the match by 70 runs. The successful trundlers were:—Webster, 3 for 12; Stahle, 3 for 21; Montgomery, 1 for 10; Turner, A., 1 for 13. Crimmins showed good form behind the stumps, allowing only three byes to pass him.

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

September Examinations.

Preliminary: Examiner—Mr. James Clezy, M.A.

LATIN.—Accidence, Syntax, Composition. Cæsar, Gallic War, Book I.; or Vergil, Aeneid, Book I. Time allowed: Two hours and a-half.

1. Translate *either* both of the given pieces from Cæsar *or* both from Vergil.

2. Parse the words in italics in the passages chosen for translation. N.B.—In parsing substantive or adjective give nominative and genitive case throughout without abbreviation, number, gender, case, and full syntax; in parsing a verb give principal parts, person, number, tense, mood, voice, and full syntax.

3. Decline in full, giving meaning and gender of nouns, meaning of adjectives and pronouns:—Substantives—navis, manus, domus. Adjectives—ferox, anceps. Pronouns—quisquam, idem.

4. Give in columns for the following nouns, meaning, gender, genitives and ablatives, singular and plural:—Calcar, genus, gener, aetas, eques, exsul.

5. (a) Give the meaning and comparison of the adjectives impiger, alacer, ingens, senex, vetus; and of the adverbs atroiciter, bene, diu, ignave, late. (b) Give the Latin for 4, 40, 400, four times, 216 foot soldiers, four thousand ships, 28,000 Swiss.

6. (a) Explain the construction of the impersonal verbs pudet, licet. Give an instance for each. (b) Name three verbs which govern the dative in the active voice, and explain how they are to be used in the passage. Give an example for each, showing both the active and the passive constructions.

7. (a) Give the principal parts and meanings of condo, creso, cognosco, sequor, obliviscor, reor, compello. (b) Write out:—Present subjunctive passive of confero; Future indicative active of reperio; All imperative active and passive of pello; Imperfect subjunctive passive of aufero; Present subjunctive active of sto; Future indicative of prosum; Perfect subjunctive of possum.

8. Translate into latin—(a) The lieutenant announces that the ships will arrive to-morrow; (b) If the hostages are not given, Cæsar will make war on the inhabitants of the town; (c) Do you think that Cæsar will depart before the end of summer?

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed: Two hours and a half. All the steps of a solution must be clearly set out. All necessary figuring is to be done in a margin ruled for the purpose.

1. Simplify the fraction—

$$\frac{4\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{5}{6} \div \frac{2}{9} \text{ of } 1\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 2\frac{2}{5}}{1\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{5} \div \frac{7}{9} + \frac{5}{12} - \frac{3}{4}}$$

2. Reduce to a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms—

$$\frac{.06 - .05994 + .00006}{.01178 + .00096 - .00982}$$

3. Taking a kilometre as 39,369 inches, find the least distance which can be expressed exactly both in kilometres and miles. Give the answer both in kilometres and miles.

4. A bankrupt's debts amount to £4834 and his assets to £3910 10s. After paying legal and other expenses amounting to £74 10s., the remainder is divided among his creditors in proportion to the amount of their claims. Find what a creditor will receive who has a claim of £800.

5. Calculate the simple interest on £1718 17s. 6d. from 4th April to 28th August, at 7½ per cent. per annum.

6. A tradesman marks his goods at an advance of 30 per cent. above cost price, but allows a discount of 5 per cent. off his bill to a customer who pays cash. A certain article which cost him £6 13s. 4d. is sold for cash. What does he get for it?

7. The distance from Ballarat to Melbourne is 73¾ miles, and is represented on a map by a line 7½ inches long. On what scale is the map drawn?

8. Multiply 17 kilogrammes, 9 hectogrammes, 5 decagrammes, 15 decigrammes, 39 milligrammes by 8; divide 9 kilogrammes, 8 hectogrammes, 13 grammes, 4 decigrammes, 15 milligrammes by 5. Subtract the second result from the first, giving the result in milligrammes.

9. A pipe delivers 255.6 litres of water in 27 minutes. Find how many kilolitres run through the pipe in 1¼ hours.

10. Find the value in English money of 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. of goods which cost 4 francs 25 centimes per kilogramme, 25.25 francs being taken as the equivalent of £1.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature, School Treasury, Section 4. Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Write an Essay on:—Winter; Town and Country Life Compared, or The Melbourne Zoological Gardens.

2. Give the general and the detailed analysis of the following sentence:—It is the happiness of a trading nation, like ours, that the younger sons, though incapable of any liberal art or profession, may be placed in such a way of life, as may perhaps enable them to vie with the best of their family.

3. Correct, giving reasons, everything you find wrong in the following sentences:—(a) The men declined to submit to examination without the representatives of the Seamen's Union were present. (b) The ranks of the pioneers were rapidly thinning and their loss could not be taken too lightly. (c) I am one of those unfortunates who has no money. (d) Not wishing to sail under false colours, permit me to correct a statement appearing in the *Echo* of Saturday. (e) Let my friend and I read the letter.

4. (a) What is meant by mood in verbs? Define the moods used in English, and give an instance of each. (b) Write down plural of—Canto, genus, referendum. Feminine of—Earl, executor, tutor, suffragist.

5. Who wrote "The Dirge," "To daffodils," "Content"? Give briefly the subject of each piece.

6. Explain the following quotations from *L'Allegro*:—(a) Then to come in spite of sorrow, and at my window bid good morrow. (b) The clouds in thousand liveries dight. (c) The Cynosure of neighbouring eyes. (d) If Jonson's learned sock be on.

7. (a) What is the subject of *Il Penseroso*? (b) Who is the "pensive nun, devout and pure"? (c) What is meant by "that starr'd Ethiop queen," Philomel, Cynthia. Explain as fully as you can.

8. (a) Give the substance of Washington Irving's account of "The kitchen of an English inn." (b) Some of the country legends about the Crusader.

9. Write out the first verse of "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," and the whole of Gay's "Sonnet on Australian Federation."

ALGEBRA.—Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Find the continued product of $a^2 + ab + b^2$, $a^2 - ab + b^2$, $a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4$.

2. Divide $8x^4 - 2ax^3 + 3a^2x^2 - 2a^3x + a^4$ by $2x^2 + ax + a^2$.

3. Find H.C.F. and L.C.M. of—$x^3 - 12x^2 + 47x - 49$ and $x^3 - 2x^2 - 28x - 49$.

4. Factorize the expressions—

(i) $a^6 - 64b^6$;

(ii) $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 + c^6$;

(iii) $56x^2 - 15xy - 56y^2$.

5. Simplify—

(i) $\frac{2a}{a-x} - \frac{a^3 + 5ax^2 + x^3}{a^3 - x^3} - \frac{3ax + x^2}{a^2 + ax + x^2}$;

(ii) $\frac{ax - bc}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{bx - ca}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{cx - ab}{(c-a)(c-b)}$

1. Solve the equations—

(i) $\frac{7x + 9}{8} - \frac{3x - 1}{7} = \frac{9x - 13}{4} - \frac{249 - 9x}{14}$;

(ii) $(a-x)(b+x) + (c-x)(d+x) = (a+x)(d-x) + (b-x)(c+x)$

7. (i.) A man buys goods at £a per ton and sells them at b pence per lb. Find in £ his profit on 1 cwt. of the goods. (ii.) A train x yards long travelling at a miles per hour overtakes a train y yards long travelling b miles per hour ($a > b$). How long does first mentioned train take to completely pass the other? (iii.) Two gallons more than two-sevenths of the contents of a cistern having leaked away, there still remains one gallon more than five-eighths of the original quantity in the cistern. Find the original quantity.

EUCLID.—Book I. Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Define the following geometrical terms, and give a diagram in illustration of each:—Plane rectilineal angle, isosceles triangle, parallel lines, rectangle, diagonal, trapezium, regular hexagon.

2. If two triangles have two sides and the included angle of one respectively equal to two sides and the included angle of the other, the two triangles are identically equal.

3. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to each other. *ABC* is an isosceles triangle, and the equal angles *ABC*, *ACB* are bisected by the straight lines *BD* and *CD* which meet at *D* within the triangle; prove that *DBC* is an isosceles triangle.

4. Show how to bisect a given finite straight line, and prove your construction.

5. The straight line *AB* meets the straight line *CD* in *E*. Prove that the angle *AED* is equal to the angle *BEC*. Prove also that if the angles *AED* and *BED* are bisected, the bisecting lines are at right angles to each other.

6. Show that the sum of the three interior angles of a triangle is two right angles. Find the magnitude expressed both in terms of a right angle and of a degree of the angle of a regular octagon.

7. If a straight line falls on two parallel straight lines it makes the alternate angles equal to each other. State and prove the converse of this proposition.

8. Prove that triangles on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal in area. Show how to bisect a triangle by a straight line drawn through one of its angular points.

9. Show how to describe a rectangle equal to a given triangle.

10. The square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle has an area equal to the sum of the areas of the squares on the other two sides. Who is supposed to have discovered this theorem?

Final Examination.

DIVISION I.—DISPENSING.—PRACTICAL WORK.—Examiners, Messrs. Fleay, Gulliver, and Sayer. No. 1.—Time allowed: Ten minutes. Read five autograph prescriptions. No. 2—Time allowed: One hour and a half. N.B.—It is expected that the work will be completed within the specified time.

1.	℞	Ac. Boric	gr. 30.
		Menthol	2 per cent.
		Morph. Mur.	1 per cent.
		Lycopodium	℥ i.
		Pulv. Acacia	℥ fs.
		Pulv. Amyli.	ad ℥ i.

Sig. "The Insufflation." To be used as directed.

2.	℞	T. Belladonna	℥ i.
		Ol. Amygdal. dulc	℥ i. fs.
		Ovi vitellus	ii.
		Aq. Cinnam.	ad ℥ vi. *Ft.* mist.
		℥ fs. 4 tis horis.	
3.	℞	Ung. hydrarg. Co.	℥ ii.

Ft. ungt. nocte maneque applic.

DIVISION I.—WRITTEN WORK.—Examiner, Mr. A. R. Bailey. Time allowed: Three hours.

1. What is the B.P. maximum dose of:—Liq. Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi; Epsom Salts; Ext. Opii Liq.; Tr. Cannabis Indicæ; Sodii Salicylas; Chloroform; Liquorice Powder. What comment does the B.P. make upon the doses?

2. What are the antidotes to the following:—Ac. Hydrocyan. dil.; Rough on Rats; Strychnine; Lysol; Rat Death. How would you prepare ℨ f x Ferric hydrate for a case of poisoning by Arsenic?

3. With what are the following incompatible:—Hyd. Perchlor; Ferri et Quin. Cit.; Sp. Æther. Nit; Ext. Cinchonæ liq.; Borax. Define incompatibility.

4. Estimate the amount of the active ingredient in each dose of the following mixture:—

R	Ac. Hydrocyan. dil.	℥ iss.
	Tr. Belladon.	℥ ii.
	Ex. Cinchon. liq.	℥ ii.
	Tr. Opii.	℥ i.
	Mist. Amyg.	ad ℥ x.

Ft. mist. Cap. ℥ fss ter in die.

Write out the above quantities and ingredients in full Latin.

5. Give in detail the method of making Ferri et Quininæ Citras B.P.:—How would you test it for Quinine? What percentage of Quinine should it contain? Why is Ferri et Quininæ Citras green, and Ferri et Ammonii Citras a deep red colour?

6. How much Perchloride of Mercury will be required to make f ℥ xii. of a solution, one part of which when mixed with nine of water will yield a solution 1 in 2400?

7. What is the general method adopted in alkaloidal assays? What are the chief non-miscible fluids employed?

8. How are the solubilities of salts estimated?

Division III.—Written Work.—Examiners, Mr. D. Avery, M.Sc., and Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A. Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Describe fully how the melting-point of a solid is ascertained.

2. The 60 per cent. alcohol of the B.P., sp. gr. 0.9135, is made by mixing 536.5 c.c. of distilled water with 1000 c.c. of 90 per cent. alcohol, sp. gr. 0.834. Determine the amount of contraction that takes place on mixing.

3. Describe the preparation of salicylic acid, give the tests by which you would identify it in the laboratory, and discuss the constitutional formula of its molecule. How are salol and aspirin related to salicylic acid?

4. How is a decinormal solution of potassium dichromate prepared? Show that 100 c.c. of such a solution are capable of converting 0.556 g. of iron from the ferrous to the ferric state. [$K_2 CR_2 O_7 = 292.3$, Fe = 55.6.]

5. Explain the reactions involved in the preparation of—(a) Liquor Ferri Perchlor.; (b) Ferri Phosphas; (c) Syr. Ferri Iodidi; (d) Seidlitz Powder; (e) Liq. Mag. Carb.

6. What antidotes would you give for arsenical poisoning? Give reasons.

7. Give an account of the preparation and standardisation of Liquid Extract of Cinchona.

Division III.—Practical Work.—Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Find the strength of the given solution of lactic acid by titration with the given solution of caustic soda.

[CH_3 CHOH COOH = 90, NaOH = 40.]

2. Examine the given solution of lactic acid, write a full report on it, and state how far, in your opinion, the sample complies with the requirements of the B.P.

Personal.

Mr. T. M. Howell has been relieving Mr. W. J. Williams for a month.

Mr. E. P. Plummer is relieving Mr. C. Gadcke, North Fitzroy, for a week.

Mr. P. T. Gower, late of Williamstown, has gone to Sydney for a holiday.

Mr. T. McSwiney relieves Mr. J. J. Hill for three weeks from the beginning of next month.

Mr. C. H. Peacock has been relieving Mr. H. Paulden, North Melbourne.

Mr. Joseph Barker is relieving Mr. M. A. Walter, of Lang Lang.

Mr. C. E. Keay's Friends will be glad to hear that he is now on the mend after a severe attack of neurasthenia.

Mr. S. H. Marshall, for two years with E. J. Reeve, Malvern, has accepted an engagement with Mr. C. J. Gabriel, Abbotsford.

Mr. J. W. Fea, who comes from Edinburgh, has gone to Messrs. Rankin and Eyval, Elsternwick.

Mr. A. Edwards, St. Kilda, is relieving Mr. T. H. Mann, Warracknabeal, who has gone to New Zealand for a holiday.

Mr. Archie McNeel, late with Messrs. Murton and Battarbee, Moonee Ponds, has been relieving Mr. F. S. Kendall, of Dunolly, for a week.

Mr. Frank Brown, a recent arrival in Australia who has been in England for eight years and in India for five years, has joined Mr. J. W. Black's staff at his Middle Brighton pharmacy.

Mr. John A. Wilson, Australian representative of Benger's Ltd., paid a short business visit to Melbourne on October 14th.

Mr. H. D'Amer Drew, Elsternwick, relieved Mr. A. Bell, Inglewood, while the latter was in Melbourne on business for a brief term, and is now with Mr. F. G. Chamberlin, Frankston.

Mr. Mitchell, secretary of the New South Wales Early Closing League, paid a visit to Melbourne during the month to collect evidence with regard to early closing in Victoria. He visited some of the country centres and obtained affidavits as to the benefits accruing under the present hours of closing.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., through the instrumentality of Messrs. Norton and Russell Grimwade, have donated the sum of £50 to the anatomy museum of the University of Melbourne as a mark of "great admiration for the keenness and anxiety for the welfare of the department" displayed by the officer in charge.

Country Chemists in Town.—Messrs. Leslie Lay (Traralgon), J. W. Fraser (Golden Square); James Taite (Yea); Alex. Bell (Inglewood); F. W. Every (Foster); A. B. Rundle (Wangaratta); Wm. Denby (Corryong); C. Hembrow (Beechworth); W. H. Taite (Yea); W. H. Andrew

(Healesville); T. A. Wild (Ararat); G. P. Philpots (Castlemaine). Most of these paid visits to the College of Pharmacy during their stay in Melbourne.

Trade Notes.

Mrs. J. B. Henry (nee Wollen) is opening a new pharmacy at Fairfield.

Mr. W. Denby, Corryong, has purchased the business of Mr. Stephens, Wangaratta.

Mr. J. Barker is having erected a new brick pharmacy in St. Kilda-street, Elwood.

Mr. C. H. Peacock, late of Canterbury, is shortly opening a business at 156 Glenferrie-road, Malvern.

The Wholesale Chemical Works, King's Cross, London, draw attention in this issue to several of their well-known proprietaries. The company is noted for the general excellence of its products, and pharmacists are invited to write to the manufacturers for catalogues and price lists. The various wholesale houses are executing orders for Australian pharmacists.

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. have issued a booklet dealing with Pneumonia Phylacogen, a specific modified bacterial derivative indicated in the treatment of pneumonia. The booklet contains a large amount of information with regard to the treatment of pneumonia cases by this method, and quotes:—"A former professor of medicine in one of the largest American medical schools having written them that 'Pneumonia Phylacogen is the only therapeutic agent in his experience that has ever shown a definite therapeutic action on the pneumonic process.'"

Enule Epinine Suppositories.—An Enule suppository, containing 1-6th grain of Epinine, has been added to their list by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. The use of this synthetic haemostatic, which resembles in its action the active principle of supra-renal gland, has been suggested as a suitable procedure, pending operative interference, in cases of haemorrhoids, cancer of the rectum, accompanied by haemorrhage and similar conditions. The normal dose .01 gm. (1-6th gr.) being evenly diffused throughout the mass of the suppository, provides a local vaso-constrictor action without unduly raising the blood-pressure throughout the body. Like all Enule suppositories, this product is of a special shape, with a bulbous end, which renders its administration and retention in situ easy and certain. Issued in boxes of 12.

Mr. H. A. Reeves, representing Pearson's Antiseptic Co., London, passed through Melbourne early in October on his way to Sydney, after a business visit to Adelaide. He has completed arrangements for pharmacists to obtain supplies of Hycol and Pacolol through all the wholesale houses. Mr. Reeves is a strong believer in the P.A.T.A., and is desirous of seeing this Association started in Victoria. He states that "Pacolol" has been placed on the market to meet the requirements of surgeons desiring a disinfectant readily soluble in water. He has with him a number of analytical and bacteriological tests from some of the highest authorities, showing Hycol to have a carbolic acid co-efficiency of from 18 to 22. Mr. Reeves is endeavouring to induce the various health authorities to fix a definite standard for deodorants and disinfectants. The Victorian agents are Messrs. Nolan and Broderick, 464-466 Flinders-lane, Melbourne.

Medical Equipment of Captain Scott's Expedition.—The official report by the surgeons to the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910, upon the medical equipment, has been received, and reads as follows: "The complete satisfaction derived from the medical equipment supplied to the National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-4, guided us in selecting Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. for the sole supply of medical equipment. This equipment consisted entirely of "Tabloid" medicine chests and cases and "Tabloid" medicines, and we have to report that the good opinion previously formed was maintained. The equipment was absolutely complete and perfect in every detail, and the "Tabloid" products retained their full activity under trying and varying conditions of climate and transport. The actual equipment which was carried to the Pole is being returned to you, with its remaining contents, which are in perfect condition."—(Signed) G. Murray Levick and E. L. Atkinson, Surgeons R.N. Commander Evans, R.N., writes:—"I confirm this report in every detail."

New Dispensary at Clifton Hill.—The foundation stone of a new U.F.S. Dispensary, at Queen's-parade, Clifton Hill, was laid on September 27. The President (Mr. J. S. Crawford), in the course of his address, said that the dispensary at South Melbourne was the first one opened in the Commonwealth, and had been in existence 44 years. Since then 15 dispensaries had been established in various centres, and the total membership now reached 80,000. This dispensary had only been established nine years, but the progress both numerically and financially was something of which he was proud. Mr. Ditchburn, the secretary, said that credit for the initiation of the movement was due to Mr. F. Ludlow, of the Clifton Hill Lodge, U.A.O.D., who, in March, 1903, moved that the Fitzroy Dispensary Committee be asked to open a branch at Clifton Hill. The refusal of the Committee to meet the wishes of the deputation which waited upon it proved to be a most fortunate circumstance. The Clifton Hill Dispensary was opened on September 12, 1904, with a membership of 583, which had now increased to 5072, including 1910 at the Northcote branch. The land for the present building was purchased in 1909 at a cost of £434—and had been paid by an extra assessment of 3d. per member. When the building was completed the members would have the most modern establishment of its kind in the Commonwealth.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

STRAEDE.—On the 21st September, at "Muckross" private hospital, Albert-grove, Oakleigh, the wife of W. O. Straede, chemist—a son.

WADE.—On the 14th September, at Bairnsdale, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wade—a daughter (Lala).

DEATHS.

GOODSHAW.—On the 10th October, at South Yarra, William Goodshaw, late of Avoca, beloved father of Mary Goodshaw, in his 84th year.

MEARS.—October 9th, at Bondi Junction, Sydney N. Mears, beloved husband of Ida Mears, youngest son of the late William Mears, of Randwick, aged 36.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

SPECIAL INDENTURE FORM.

PHARMACISTS are notified that the Board has adopted a special form of apprenticeship indenture. Copies are obtainable on application. 1s. each, or three for 2s. 6d.

Under the new regulations apprenticeship indentures require to be made out in triplicate and forwarded for registration within three months of the date of their execution.

Registration fee, £1 1s.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

P. D. L.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the members of PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED will be held at the registered office of the company, 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1913, at 8.30 p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. To confirm the minutes of the statutory meeting.

2. To receive and adopt the annual report and financial statements.

3. To elect four directors, Messrs. W. H. Cornell, G. E. Gulliver, A. L. J. Peters, and D. Rankin retire by effluxion of time, but are eligible, and are offering themselves for re-election.

4. To elect an auditor. Mr. Thomas Woodward, the retiring auditor, has been nominated for re-election.

5. To confirm the constitution of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence.

6. To consider the position with regard to national insurance.

7. To transact such other business of which the prescribed notice has been given.

Members are notified that the annual subscription and renewal premiums for indemnity policies are now due, and payable at the office of the company.

For and on behalf of the directors.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CHEMIST, qualified, thoroughly experienced, disengaged December. Go any State. Apply "RADIUM," c/o. *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

... A ...

WHOLESOME

DRINK—

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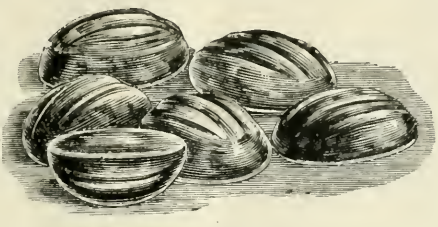

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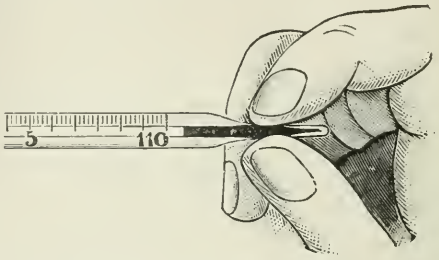

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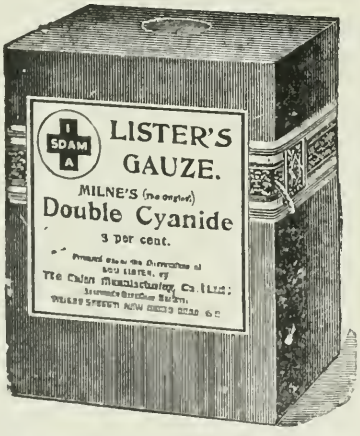

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No. 37.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society are, broadly, to advance the study of pharmacy in all its branches, to encourage the prosecution of pharmaceutical research, to promote mutual goodwill among those interested in pharmacy, and to aid in the advancement, generally, of the practice of Pharmacy.

HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Founded in 1857, the Society has a history of concerted work extending over 56 years. Its influence has always been exerted in protecting the interests of the craft from outside aggression, and a perusal of the records shows the large amount of useful work which the Society has achieved in this direction.

The Society was originally responsible for initiating the Formulary of Unofficial Remedies, which was the starting point from which the "AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULARY" has developed.

ORGANISATION.

The management of the Society is entrusted to a council of twelve members, who meet monthly, or oftener as required, and who devote a considerable amount of time and personal attention to the welfare of pharmacists generally.

EDUCATION.

An important part of the Society's work is to provide educational facilites for pharmaceutical students, and the College of Pharmacy is generally acknowledged as a high-class technical institution, and the position which it has attained has given pharmacists an improved status in the community. All students who have passed through the College should regard it as their pleasant duty to affiliate themselves with the Pharmaceutical Society, under whose auspices the College of Pharmacy has advanced to its present position.

THE LIBRARY.

Members have the advantage of the use of the Society's library which contains the latest standard publications relating to pharmacy, chemistry, analysis, botany and materia medica, and also the principal periodical pharmaceutical literature.

MEMBERSHIP.

Although supported largely by practising Pharmacists, there are a large number of Pharmacists actually in business who are not already members, and it is to these that this appeal is made to join the Society and not to allow a small section of the craft to bear the full burden of the work, the results of which are shared by all.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The entrance fee has been reduced to 10s. 6d.: the annual subscription is 21s., and for this sum every member has the privilege of assisting in the work of organisation and of receiving, post free, a copy of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* each month. The Journal is published at 10s. and contains an epitome of pharmaceutical news and other matter of general interest to pharmacists.

A Diploma of Membership is forwarded on election.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

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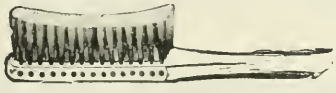
Patent.  No. 6645.

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and 2nd DEC., 1913.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1913, and March and June, 1914, will be—
A School Treasury of English Literature (*Murdoch*). Section IV. The portions to be memorised are—Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind (*Shakespeare*); L'Allegro (*Milton*); Sonnet on his Blindness (*Milton*); Ode to a Nightingale (*Keats*); Australian Federation (*Gay*).

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition :—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.
These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH.—Accidence and Analysis. Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book 1. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1/- a copy.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th DEC., 1913. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th DEC., 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

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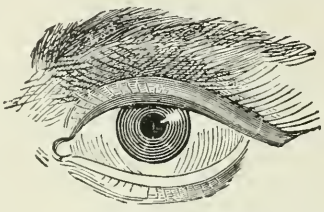

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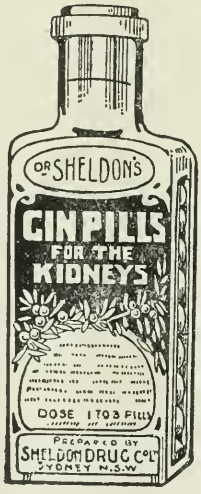

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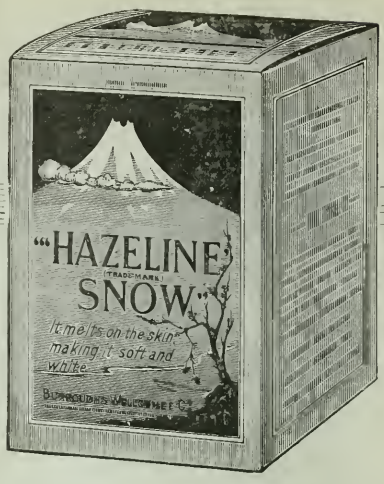

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